EXPIRATION OF LEASE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,890—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Linga	2185	Mon. 3rd Mar.	11 a.m.	*P.D.& C.M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 6th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 7th Mar. ‡	6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Kola", 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 6th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora", 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jaski Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lina, Dubai, Behrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA
(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 20th "
†Lindula	3358	" 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	" 17th "

†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th February, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4142	Casal	13th Mar. 1913.
Australien	4383	Costa	9th April 1913.
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	7th May 1913
Dumbea	5645	Sellier	7th June 1913.
Oceanien	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] July 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ... Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ... "	891	743	405
To London (single) ... "	663	528	270
Do. (return) ... "	993	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will Sail:—

Vessels.	Tons	Capts.	To Sail about
a Konig	4900	Coltzau	3rd March 1913
Markgraf	3630	Bremer	17th March 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY Twin Screw.

For Rates and Particulars, Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
84, Meadow Street, Bombay, 28th January, 1913.

CEMENT
PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913 1st March	MOREA	11000	......	...
8th "	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	†ARCADIA	7000	......	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	......	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	......	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 445	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8
To London	" 627 or	" 523	" 940-8 or	" 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct; FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5223	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1913.
Sardegna	5455	A. Mazio	15th April 1913.
Sicilia	5223	D. Maganzini	15th May 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 535	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 730 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4095	[illegible]	15th Mar. 1913
Capri	4195	A. de Amezaga	15th April 1913

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 115; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay on
Massilia	5091	P. McLean	9th March 1913.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd "
Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne R.N.R.	10th April "
Scindia	5103	Wm. Kelso	22nd " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	5th June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	18th " "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd August "
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th " "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	4th October "
Scindia	5106	Wm Kelso	15th " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th " "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	11th Nov. "

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 445	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 651	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 591	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	937
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
AGENTS, Bombay.

PIANOS

Specially built for the climate of India, in a range of prices from the low priced domestic or popular piano to the refined and world-renowned instruments of not only high monetary value, but value in a marked degree of the highest musical qualities.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	Cash.		Payment in 12 months. per month		Payment in 24 months. per month.
The Cramer Upright Piano	Rs. 350	Rs.	32	Rs.	18
Marcks and Co. District Piano	" 550	"	50	"	27
Otto Piano	" 600	"	54	"	29
Gebruder Neumayer Piano	" 650	"	59	"	32
Gerhard Adam Piano	" 700	"	64	"	35
Marcks and Co.'s Overstrung Piano	" 750	"	68	"	37
John Broadwood's Colonial Piano	" 780	"	71	"	38
Richd. Lipp Vertical Piano	" 825	"	75	"	41
Schiedmayer Vertical Piano	" 950	"	86	"	47
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	" 950	"	86	"	47
Schiedmayer Overstrung Piano	" 1,100	"	99	"	55
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	" 1,100	"	99	"	55
Bluthner Vertical Piano	" 1,100	"	99	"	55
Bluthner Overstrung Piano	" 1,200	"	109	"	59
BABY GRANDS (3 legs).					
Richd. Lipp Baby Grand	Rs. 1,350	Rs.	122	Rs.	66
Steinweg Baby Grand	" 1,650	"	150	"	81
Broadwood's Baby Grand	" 1,650	"	150	"	81
Bluthner Baby Grand	" 1,650	"	150	"	81
Schiedmayer Baby Grand	" 1,650	"	150	"	81
BOUDOIR GRANDS (3 legs).					
Richd. Lipp Grand	Rs. 1,650	Rs.	150	Rs.	81
Schiedmayer Grand	" 1,850	"	168	"	91
Steinweg Grand	" 1,850	"	168	"	91
Bluthner Grand	" 1,850	"	168	"	91
Broadwood Grand	" 1,850	"	168	"	91
Bluthner Aliquot Grand	" 2,000	"	181	"	98

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER 1913.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
EASTER EGGS.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS,
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS,
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS,
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft 'shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkew
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	" 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ...	" 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp,)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 32,500.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent. and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)...	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2¼ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A.,
Manager.
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half-yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 558,283,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

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Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA, will be held on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1913, at 7 P.M.

V. A. GRANTHAM,
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by 12 O'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1913, for the work of WIRING for an installation in the College of Science, Ahmedabad.

Plans and specification may be seen in the office of the Electrical Engineer, and forms of Tenders obtained on application.

Tenders must be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 125 as earnest money.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Public Works Department, Bombay.

NOTICE TO ALL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

WITH the approval of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, Mr. JOSEPH BOCARRO, I. S. O., has been APPOINTED to be Registrar to the Bombay Medical Council.

2. All Medical Practitioners who are entitled to be registered under Section 7 of Bombay Act VI of 1912, are hereby informed that registration will commence from the 1st March, 1913.

3. All those who are desirous of registering themselves may do so in person, or by letter addressed to the Registrar to the Bombay Medical Council, at the office of the Council, No. 5A, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

4. Forms of application for registration may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar.

5. The registration fee of Rs. 15 must accompany every application for registration.

6. Sections 7, 10 and 11, and the Schedule of Act VI of 1912, are published below for general information:—

Section 7.—Every person who

(a) is for the time being registered under the Medical Acts, or

(b) subject to the provisions of sections 19 is possessed of any of the qualifications described in the Schedule to this Act, shall on payment of a fee of fifteen rupees be entitled to be registered on giving evidence to the satisfaction of the Registrar of his registration under the Medical Acts and the dates of such registration, or of his possession of the qualification in respect of which he desires to be registered, as the case may be. Any person desiring to be registered on the ground that he is registered under the Medical Acts shall also furnish the Registrar with a correct description of his qualifications and give the dates on which they were granted.

Provided that the Medical Council may refuse to permit the registration of any person who has been convicted of a cognizable offence as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or who after due enquiry has been held guilty by them of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Section 10 (1).—After the commencement of this Act, the expression "legally qualified medical practitioner," or "duly qualified medical practitioner," or any words importing a person recognized by law as a medical practitioner or member of the medical profession shall, in all Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council and in all Acts of the Governor-General in Council in their application to the Bombay Presidency, mean a medical practitioner registered either under the Medical Acts or under this Act.

(2) After the commencement of this Act, no certificate required by any Act from any medical practitioner or medical officer shall be valid, unless the person signing the same shall have been registered under the Medical Acts or under this Act.

Section 11.—On the expiry of three months, from the commencement of this Act, no person shall hold any appointment as a Physician, Surgeon or other Medical Officer in any dispensary, hospital, infirmary or lying-in-hospital, not supported entirely by voluntary contribution, or in any public establishment, body or institution, or as a Medical Officer of Health, unless he be registered under the Medical Act or under this Act.

SCHEDULE TO THE ACT.

1. Doctor, Bachelor and Licentiate of Medicine, and Master, Bachelor and Licentiate of Surgery or the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad and Lahore.

2. Any person trained in a Government Medical College or School, who holds a diploma or certificate granted by Government, declaring him to be qualified to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, or to be qualified for the duties of a Military Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, or Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

3. Doctor, Bachelor and Licentiate of Medicine, Master, Bachelor and Licentiate of Surgery, and Master in Obstetrics of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Dublin, the Royal University of Ireland, and the Universities of Adelaide, Malta, Melbourne, New Zealand, Sydney, Dalhousie, McGill and Laval.

Fellow, Member and Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh and Ireland.

Fellow, Member and Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Ireland, Licentiate of the Apothecaries Society of London, Fellow and Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. Licentiate of the Apothecaries, Hall of Dublin, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Medical College of Ceylon, the Nova Scotia Provincial Medical Board, and the Prince Edward Island Medical Council.

H. W. STEVENSON,
Surgeon-General, I. M. S.,
President, Bombay Medical Council

Bombay, 27th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING Advertised so be held on 6th, March 1913, will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1913.

H. M. C. TROTTER.
Hony. Secretary.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the Half-Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1912, has been declared payable, on and after SATURDAY, March 1st, to Shareholders, whose names appeared on the Register of the Bank, on February 24th, 1913.

WARRANTS for the amount of dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their addresses as Registered with the Bank.

Intimation should be at once given to the Bank of any change of address.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Bombay, Feb. 27th, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st March, 1913, the CALCUTTA MAIL, (via Jubbulpore), will leave Bombay Victoria Terminus at 21-0 instead of 21-15, and arrive Jubbulpore at 16-45 instead of 16-30 as at present.

Timings of other Passenger and Mail Trains have been SLIGHTLY ALTERED as shown in the Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th February, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

Suit No. 7722 of 1912.

(1) GULABCHAND HAKMA,
(2) RAMPARTAP CHHONILAL,
(3) MAGANLAL KHIMRAJ, and
(4) GULABCHAND VARDHA, trading as KISSONLAL CHUNILAL and Co. ....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

SAYANNA VENKATI ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 7th day of December, 1912, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed all the right, title, and interest of, the defendant abovenamed in the following properties:—

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Gilder Street outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4219 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 427, 428 and 527, New Nos. 13935, 13936 and 14036, Old Survey Nos. 216, 215 and 217, and New Survey No. 1-3519, together with the message, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under E Ward Nos. 4153, 4154, 4156 and 4158-60, Street Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 1, 3, 4 and 5 and bounded on or towards the East by Gilder Street, on the West, North and South by the property of George Gehagon & Co.

2. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being at 4th Kamatipura Street in the Northern side thereof, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 47 8-9 Square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 3751, 3752, New No. 10451, Old Survey Nos. 3330 to 3332, New Survey No. 6057, together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1323, Street No. 3335, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Godavaribai Bhaynis, on or towards the West by the property of Lakha Sayanna Venkati, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the 4th Carpenter Street.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 13th day of March, 1913, lodge in my office, a statement certified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 13th day of February, 1913.

N. D. GHARDA,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c, Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation give for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT

LAST NIGHT

OF

VICTOR HUGO'S

Immortal Masterpiece

LES MISERABLES

The Whole of the

FOUR EPOCHS

—NINE PARTS—

From 6 to 8-15 P. M.,

and again

From 9-30 to midnight.

SATURDAY,

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,

DAILY 8-30 A. M. TO 8 P. M., (S. T.).

FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH, (including Sunday.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF

T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, at 9-30 P.M.,
AND
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.,

The World's Greatest Trio of Instrumentalists

LEO. JAN AND MISCHEL.

CHERNIAVSKY

have, by Special request, rearranged their present tour to enable them to play

FAREWELL CONCERTS IN BOMBAY,

on the above dates.

THE SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT,

ON MARCH 8TH, is given to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear these World-Famous virtuosi of the piano, violin & cello.

Boxes from Rs. 10 to 30. Dress Circle, Rs. 3.
Stalls, Rs. 5. Front seats. Balcony, Rs. 2
Stalls Rs. 4. Back seats. Gallery, Re. 1.

Children half price on SATURDAY ONLY.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

MAIDANIA.

SATURDAY, AT 9-30,

FREE ADMISSION TO CHILDREN

Accompanied by Parents between 6 and 8 p. m.

FANCY DRESS, SKATING CARNIVAL, AT 9-30.

4 Prizes for best and most original Costumes.

RACES? RACES??

2-mile race for Championship of Bombay.
1-mile race for Maidania Handicap.
Open 2-lap race Novices Handicap.
Open 2-lap race Ladies Handicap.
Free Distribution of Carnival Streamers.

SUNDAY NIGHT,

at 9-30 (S. T.).

MISS GAUHAR JAN.

Last Concert before proceeding on her Tour.

Reserved Seats Rs. 5 and Rs. 3.

Unreserved Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY 10

COMTESSE OLGA,
Youngest Instrumentalist in the World.

SIGNORA CARMELITA,
Ballet Dancer.

MISS IRENE BERYL,
Rag Time Vocalist.

ALEXANDROFF,
Juggler and Foot Balancer,

AND OUR CINEMA PICTURES.

TO-MORROW

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES AS USUAL. NO ADVANCE.

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

The property of H. E. LORD SYDENHAM, who is leaving India.

1. A big LANDAU, by Hooper, London, which can be converted into a Barouche ....Rs. 1,750
2. A small LANDAU, by Hooper London ....Rs. 1,500
3. A BROUGHAM, by Hooper, London ....Rs. 1,200
4. A VICTORIA, by P.B. Press, Bombay ....Rs. 1,200
5. A VICTORIA, by P. B. Press, Bombay ....Rs. 1,000

All the above Carriages are in very good condition and can be seen any time at Government House. For further particulars, please apply

TO
THE STUD GROOM,
Government House,
Malabar Point, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

BAY AUS. GELDING, 14-1, I. P. A. C., aged, excellent trapper and hack, believed sound. Open to veterinary examination and trial. Price Rs. 700.

RUBBER-TYRED RALLI CART, in first-class condition. Painted chocolate with yellow wheels, very light comfortable and easy-running. Price Rs. 300.

The turn-out complete Rs. 900.

Apply to
Captain E. DRUMMOND,
Government House,
Malabar Point.

WANTED.

WANTED.—The following Men are required for outstation:—

1 Light-keeper ... Pay Rs. 75-5-100 per mensem with rations.
3 Asstt. Light-keepers. Pay Rs. 50-5-70 each per mensem with rations.
4 Lascars... ... Pay 16 each per mensem with rations.
2 Bhandaries ... Pay Rs 15 each Do.
2 Topasses ... Pay Rs. 14 each Do.

The applicants must apply in person to the Staff Officer, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, with their service certificates.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

WANTED, for a Mill in Southern India, PARSEE CLOTH DESIGNER and COSTER of COLOURED GOODS, including Checks. Salary according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 233, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—GOOD SECOND-HAND DRESSING TABLE, WARDROBE, WRITING TABLE, CHAIRS, and CARPETS, at once. Write, giving full particulars, prices, etc, to W. T. G., care of "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a few first class NEWS COMPOSITORS. Must be able to read English Manuscript. Apply, giving full particulars of last employment and salary required, to Box No. 290, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BED-ROOM with use of Sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE AND HALL OF VARIETIES,

SANDHURST ROAD.

RESIDENT MANAGER..........NORMAN BARRINGTON.

TO-NIGHT.—FIRST SHOW 7 P. M.,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

T. E. LORD and LADY SYDENHAM.

PROGRAMME.

MAZDIE (THE EGYPTIAN WIZARD & ILLUSIONIST) IN

THE INEXHAUSTIBLE SHAWL.
THE ARRIVAL OF ASNIE.
INVISIBLE SEEDS.

PHAEROE'S SILVER VASE.
THE WINE WONDER.
HORTICULTURE (extraordinary).

ASTRALA.

OUR PICTURE PROGRAMME.

THE BULLY AND THE BATH ....(comic).
DEAUVILLE..........(scenic).
ANIMATED GAZETTE..........(or the English Mail).

DEAD SEA FRUIT (DRAMA.)

THE DODGE THAT FAILED (comic).

PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

A BEAUTIFUL PANTOMIME SUBJECT.

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK,

A WONDERFUL REPRESENTATION OF THE FAMILIAR STORY.

A fairy tale, as familiar to the homes as a household word, unfolding the adventures of Jack, his triumphant return from the mystic heights of the beanstalk with the giant's ill-gotten treasures. The photography is little short of wonderful.

THE PROGRAMME ALSO INCLUDES:—

1. WAR AND LOVE..........(Fine coloured drama. Intensely pathetic).
2. STATE INDUSTRY..........(Interesting industrial picture).
3. SCIENTIST'S NIGHTMARE
4. THE JUGGIN'S FAMILY
5. DEPILATORY POWDER } 3 BRIGHT COMICS.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE. Tel. No. 1271.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time

A LIFE SAVED.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobieitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say this is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 28th February.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th February, 1913, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, No. 8, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, near the Church Gate Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood, blackwood and Mahogany wood, household furniture, some pieces by Roberts, Wimbridge, and Lazarus, glass and porcelainware, rich Sheffield platedware, oblong dining table, set of solid Mahogany portable arm chairs by Lazarus of Calcutta, mirror back side-board dumb-waiters, dinner waggon, meatsafe, American ice box with refrigerator, large size Wimbridge's fret work, partition screen, 9 feet long, rich velvet lined drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, mirror back cabinets and corner cabinets, tiled top teapoys, Symphonica musical box, gramophone with selected records, table ornaments, old China vases and jars, door curtains, rich carpets, sliding lamps, wooden single and double bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble top wash-hand and dressing-tables, reclining sofas, book cases, nearly new oil carpets, Jost radio fan, and garden flower pots, etc.

The property of Lt.-Col. L. J. Mathias, and others.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, book and hatstands, Persian carpets, baba gharry, iron safes, and phonographs with records, etc.

Under instructions from J. Saunders Slater, Esq., the Official Trustee of the Trust of Manekbai, wife of Sursing Mathuradas, the effects such as household furniture, iron and brass old cots, cupboards, chairs, tables and teapoys and copying press, &c.

At 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred Office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.

By order of Mr. Canjee Allarukhia, Executor of the late Mr. Versee Laljee.—

1 C. spring steel rubber-tyred vis-a-vis (almost new.)
1 bay Arab horse and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd March next, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard, handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as sideboard, book stands, writing tables, English tables, teapoys, jar stands, folding screens, invalid table, gilt chairs, brass electric hall lamps, Durrie carpets, old chinaware, rich glassware, and porcelainware, Minton China dinner service, glass bead door chicks, etc., the property of J. St. J. Graham, Esq., of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co, proceeding Home.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th February, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway, Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, rapeseed, linseed, juwari, barley, tilly, rajgira, Ramtilly and tarmaric in bags, bundles of gunny, empty casks crate of soda-water, empty bottles, cases of glass panes, bundles of leather, bundles of iron bars, box of iron machinery, bundles of brassware and iron pipes, cases of empty bottles, box of combs, bags, of sweeping grains, bundles of old records, and lot of condemned sheets, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M., (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature Office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab horse, 15 hands, 8 years, goes well in harness.
2 waler horses, broken to double harness

By order of the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.—

1 grey Arab horse goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Brady and Co.'s godown, in the compound of the New City of Bombay Mill, Chinchpoogly Road, by order of the concerned, and on and risk of the Kistna Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld, Narsapur Kistna District:—

1 Winding Machine of 40 spindles to wind from Hanks on to wooden pirns complete with rices for hanks.

1 cloth folding Machine to plait up to 40" plaits and to plait cloth 60" wide, with self-stopping motion. &c., complete.

Both the above machines by Messrs. Geo. Keighley Ld., Burnley.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th February, 1913.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 26. BOMBAY, FEB 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols...	74 5-8	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes...	88 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities...	63 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot...	27 13-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	28		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	60 1-2		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25		01
do. do. at Berlin	20·46 1-2		01 1-4
do. do. New York	4·87 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	17th Oct 4 13-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 5-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans...	4 3-4	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ..	4 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold, ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by China selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

Port Said, 26.

The P and O s s Mantua has shipped £383,000 of Gold for Bombay.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 1,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 90,000 ,, to Bombay.
,, 1,30,000 ,, to Madras.
,, 3,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above the rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 13,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta
,, 55,70,000 ,, to Bombay.
,, 7,30,000 ,, to Madras.
,, 76,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,19,50,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 80,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Madras... Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Moderate business
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester Firm, but not active.
Total Sales ... 9,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 ,,
Imports ... ... 2,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·85 + 05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·85 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·58	6·58	6·58	6·58
+06	+06	+06	+07

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·56	6·52	6·43
+07	+06	+06

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb. 1914.
6·28	6·21	6·16
+06	+06	+06

New York 11 a.m., March 12·23 May. 12·05.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·16 May. 12·01
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·23 May 12·26

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	19,000
,, Receipts at ,, last year...	51,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
,, Exports to Continent ...	4,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·60+10

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·19— 8
Futures—Month of May 12·05 unchgd

Advanced early on favourable cotton goods situation and declined later on commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 1-2 +1-3
Futures month of Mar. ... 12·25+01
Futures month of May. ... 12·27+01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...40 -1unchgd
Do. Months ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value
Wheat Red Karachi 39 7-8unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Value.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Austrian Wheat ... ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... ... 53—1-4
Do. Months— ... Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 53 2-4—1-2
Do. Months— ... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports,—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... ...48 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May
Do. Name of Ports,—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 47 5-7—5-8
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Calcutta ... .. Not received.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports - London
Linseed Argentine—La Plata... 42 1-2—5-8
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market... £6 18 6—15
Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...12 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... 4 0 1-2 +1-1d
Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firmer.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 64 1-8+1-3
Copper Braziers ... £ 79 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 unchgd

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 14 Value.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 38 3
,, ,, Mutton Tallow ... 40
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags). 13 0 3-4unchgd
Do, Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12s 9 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments— Mar.-Apr.—Sellers
German Beet-root 50 p.c. .. 9 11 1-2unchgd
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
10 1+1-4d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened quiet. Closed steady.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 unchgd
Months of Shipments...... Apl-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 6 —1 1-2
Month of Shipments ... Mar,—Value
Tone—Steady.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [27th Feb., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
9 Boxes Bulns	6,33,000	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Sovns.	1,12,500	do	do
10 Boxes Sovns.	7,50,000	Port Said	do
2 Boxes Bulns	84,430	London	Mercantile Bank
7 Boxes Sovns	5,25,000	Port Said	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	53	53,258
B. B. and C. I. Raily	66	80,383

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb. 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. ,, ,, 27th Dec. 1912 8 ,,
Bank of Mad. ,, ,, 31st Dec. ,, 8 ,,

EXCHANGE—

As the percentage of councils was reported higher than expected, some business was put through for 3 months Bills at 1s 4 5-16d., and the business all round was small.

We quote.—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16
Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 4 5-16 to 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France ...171 1-2
Do. do Marks ...139 1-2 to 3 4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...146 1-2
Shanghai ,, ...200
Japan ,, ...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The rates remain steady.

We quote.—
Cash ... Rs. 94 14 0
1st Settlement ... ,, 94 14 0
2nd ,, ... ,, 95 0 0

BULLIONS.—

Bar Silver in London yesterday, was 1-8 down for ready at 27 13-16 and 1-8 down for delivery in two months at 28, the cause of the fall being China selling.

We quote.—
English Bar Gold ... Rs. 23 15 6
Australian ,, ... ,, 23 15 0
Sovereigns ,, ... ,, 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... ,, 73 10 0
1st Settlement ... ,, 70 0 0
2nd Settlement ... ,, 65 2 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... ,, 83 0 0
1st Settlement ... ,, 79 6 0
2nd Settlement ... ,, 74 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

The American and Liverpool markets are steady and yesterday's quotations for spot cotton shew improvement. The strong statistical position appears to be reflecting on the prices. In the local market the feeling is quiet. Holders of stock are more inclined to unload their holdings, but there is no sufficient demand to meet them.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	329	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	,,	320	,,
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat ...	,,	321	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	,,	317	,,
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	,,	314	,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon... ...	,,	311	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	,,	305	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	,,	285	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	,,	275	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	,,	272	,,
Sawginned Dharwar	,,	324	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... .. Quiet – Steady
Estimated Sales 7,000
Total Imports ... 10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·58	6·58	6·58
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
May-June.	**June-July.**	**July-August**
6·58	6·56	6·53
unchgd	unchgd	+01
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
6·43	6·23	6·21
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is easier.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Apl-May ... ,, 8 10 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May Rs. 8 9 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ,, 7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May ... ,, 9 1 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs. 58 8 0
Mimbara ... ,, 60 0 0
Black Kutni ... ,, 48 14 0
Red Khandwa ... ,, 54 10 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 13 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 37 14 0
Forward .. Rs. 85 10 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Dull
We quote.—
Bold ... Rs. 51 0 0
Small ... ... ,, 47 0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Feasi 85 p.c. ready Rs 5 9 6
White Delhi Apl.-May ,, 5 8 0

SHARES.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,670
David	...	495
Tata Ordi.	...	98
Tata Dfd.	...	212
Tarti Valley	...	585
Vishnu Cotton Ordy	...	400
Indian Specie	...	68 3-4 X D

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday:—

Cotton	... ...	12,976	bales.
Wheat	... ...	9,494	cwts.
Linseed	... ...	8,048	,,
Rapeseed	... ...	4,786	,,
Gingellyseed	...	12,259	,,
Poppyseed	...	nil	
Groundnuts	...	7,472	,,
Castorseed	...	7,610	,,
Rice	...	2,737	,,
Myrabolams.	...	5,670	,,
Cottonseed	...	25,943	,,
Mowraseed	...	17	,,
Gram	... ...	1,445	,,
Joowar	... ...	3,797	,,
Maize	... ...	nil	
Barley	... ...	1,216	,,

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 19,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000 do.
Exports to Continent ... 4,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·60
Future Cotton at New York March ... ... 12·19
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 12·05
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady.
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... Steady.
General Tone of Market:—

Opened firm and declined early on spinners said to be bidding more freely, advanced later on bull support.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March ... ... 12·25+ 1
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. ... 12·27 + 1
Opening tone of Market— Steady.
Closing Tone of Market ... do

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures Quiet but steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... do
Total Day's Sales ... ... 9,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 1,000 do
Total Sales of Surat ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 25,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. 5 5-8
Coconada Ginned—London C. I. F. 5 11-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·85
Good Bhownuggur ... 6 1-8d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 11-16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 13-16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 15-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6 1-4d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... ... 6 25-32d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... 11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills). 11
Tone of Fine Yarns— ... .
Tone of Coarse Yarns— ......
General Tone of Yarn Market— ......
Mid American at Liverpool... 6·85 + 6
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Feb.-Mar.	...	6·58+6
Mar.-Apr.	...	6·58+6
Apr.-May	...	6·58+6
May-June	...	6·58+7
June-July	...	6·56+7
July-Aug.	...	6·52+6
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·43+6
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·28+6
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·21+6

MANCHESTER, Feb. 26.

Tone of market at close—
Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Generally firm in sympathy with cotton.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Feb. 9 9 Sellers
German Beetr ot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Mar. 9 10 1-2 ,,
,, Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Feb.-Mar....12 10 1-2 ,,
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.— 13 ,,
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India. Feb.-Mar. 12 7 1-2 ,,
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...Mar.-Apl. 12 9 ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Feb. 12 6 ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Feb.-Mar. 13 10 1-2 ,,
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Mar.-Apl.... 14 ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market., Steady.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.... 12 3 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June. 10 11 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 10 7 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Feb.-Mar.... 12 5 1-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June 11
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 10 9

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

To come into force from the 1st March.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.			UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
0-37...Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	6-46
10-24... ,,	Bhopal	,,	21- 2
12-53... ,,	Bina	,,	18-35
15-14... ,,	Jhansi	,,	15-58
17-25... ,,	Gwalior	,,	13-43
19-55... ,,	Agra Cantonment	,,	11- 9
20-49... ,,	Muttra	,,	10-15
23- 0... ,,	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
3-17... ,,	Amballa Cantonment	Dep.	3-55
5-39... ,,	Ludhiana	,,	1-23
6- 2... ,,	Phillaur	,,	0-54
6-45... ,,	Jullundur	,,	0-16
8-29... ,,	Amritsar	,,	22-39
11-50... ,,	Lahore	,,	21 35
14-33... ,,	Lala Musa	,,	15-43
18-51... ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment...	,,	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
23- 0......Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25......Dep.		Arr.	7-28
2-52......Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45......Dep.		Arr.	2-51
5-38......Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15......Dep.		Arr.	0-12
12-42......Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
16-15...... ,,	Jhansi	Dep.	15-58
18-15...... ,,	Orai	,,	13-11
20-14...... ,,	Cawnpore	,,	11- 8
21-45...... ,,	Lucknow	,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Feb.-Mar.... 12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June.. 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Feb.-Mar.... 12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June .. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .. 12
Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
Special Feature ... Nothing doing

LONDON, Feb. 26.

METALS.

		£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	64 2 6
,, Best English Selected.		72 0 0
,, Braziers	...	79 0 0
,, Tone of Market	...	Quiet
Hard Spelter	...	22 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	223 0 0
Yellow Metal	...	7 0 0
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. I. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	...	13 0 0
Tone of Steel Market	...	......
Silver, Spot	...	27 13-16
,, 2 months hence	...	28
,, Tone of Market—Quiet China selling.		

LONDON, Feb. 26.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 27 13-16
Silver 2 months ... 28
,, Closing Tone of Market— Quiet
,, Tendency, etc., of the Market ... China selling.
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... £ 88 2-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... £ 74 5-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent... £ 80
Sterling loan ... ... £ 90
Govt Securities, 3 per cent... £ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent .. £ 63 3-8
Bar Gold per oz ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.
Closing ,, ,, ,, do.
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 5 p c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. 1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks. 20·46 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dols 4·87
Interest day to day loans ... 4 3 4
,, 7 days Market loans... 4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. 4 7-8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, 4 5-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1-8
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5 1-8

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 80,00,000
Rupees 120,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 90,000 do to Bombay.
,, 130,000 do to Madras,
Rs. 3,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d, (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. 13,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 55,70,000 do to Bombay.
,, 7,30,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 76,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ... 16·03.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 119,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week... ... Rs. 80,00,000

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool Liverpool—

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Feb.-Mar....	6·58	6·58
Mar.-Apl. ..	6·58	6·58
Apl.-May ...	6·58	6·58
May-June...	6·58	6·58
June-July...	6·56	6·55
July-Aug....	6·52	6·51
Aug.-Sept...	6·43	6·42
Sept.-Oct....	6·28	6·27
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·21	6·20

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, Feb. 24.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—
Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ... £15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912, to 22nd Feb., 1913, by Council Bills (a) £23,360,109
Excess over Budget estimate ... £ 7,860,109
a Of this sum £7,060,280 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

PURVES-LOCHNER.—At the Memorial Hospital, Ludhiana, 13th February, May Kate, the wife of A. Purves-Lochner, E. B. S. Railway, from a long and lingering illness after childbirth.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer "Salsette" due 6 a.m.
Opening ceremony, by Lord Sydenham, of the first Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary, in Patani Building, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society Exhibition, Town Hall, from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Regimental Sports, Lt.-Col. Vincent and Officers, R. A., At Home, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maximn:—He who knoweth not an evil is likely to fall into it.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Morea" leaves Bombay harbour to-morrow, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras... ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March of the Peers...Iolanthe...........Sir A. Sullivan
Overture...............Romantique.......Keler Bela
Three Light Pieces...
1 Dance Lubly Lulu } Folie Bergere...By P. E. Fletcher.
2 Gavotte Fifinette...
3 March ...
Grand Selection ....Faust..............Gounod
Valse ....Rhein Sagen.......Gungl
Selection...............Princess Caprice...Leo Fall
Characte March.......The Uhlan's Call...Eilenberg

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "Gablonz" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday the 1st March. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Joseph Bocarro, I. S. O., has been appointed to be Registrar to the Bombay Medical Council. All Medical Practioners who are entitled to be registered under section 7 of Bombay Act VI, of 1912, are informed by a notification in the Government Gazette published yesterday that registration will commence from the 1st March.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An accident occured on Wednesday evening, on Queen's-road, near the Marine-lines Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The horse attached to a carriage belonging to Mr. Nishinia, of the Yokhoma Specie Bank, slipped and fell, with the result that the coachman was thrown off the box. The horse bolted and was not stopped before it reached the tram lines near Charni-road. The carriage was damaged and the horse slightly injured but the coachman escaped unhurt. Fortunately there was no occupant of the carriage at the time.

INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Educational Inspector's notes on the inspection of the Indo-British Institution, Bombay, state that the number of pupils has risen from 84 to 100. The work of the entire school has been admirably conducted during the year. This is one of the few schools, in which handwriting is uniformly excellent in every class, and in which the children are not afraid to speak out and answer sensibly. The recitation which the inspector heard was distinctly good, and well explained, and the arithmetic work of the school is excellent in every way. There has been a marked change for the better in the management of the feeding arrangements. Boys and girls now have their meals together under proper supervision, and both the food and the table ware have enormously improved during the year. Military discipline prevails throughout the school, and both girls and boys are all the better for it. The institution owes a debt of gratitude to the Head Master and the Honorary Secretary for their devotion to the best interests of the children.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (retd.) president, occupied the chair. The twenty-seventh annual report and the financial statements of the society for the year 1912 were then read and adopted. The following office-bearers were then elected for the ensuing year:—president, Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (retd.); vice-presidents, Mr. James MacDonald, Rao Bahadur, and Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi, F.R.G.S.; members of council, Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Masani, Mr. Kishanlal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chowan; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi; hon. auditors, Mr. Ruttonshaw Kershaspjee Dadachanjee, and Rao Saheb Dr. V. P Chowan. Mr. S. S. Mehta, then read his paper on "The Funeral Ceremonies of the Nagar Brahamans of Kutch, Kathiawad, and Gujarat. The paper treated of (1) Ceremonies performed on a dying person at home; (2) ceremonies performed on the corpse at the burial ground; and (3) ceremonies performed during the twelve days from the death. The most important ceremonies rest on the belief based on religious scriptures. The Dharma-Sutras as well as Dharma Sastras. This belief is that the "Preta" or the Ego, before it resumes the real Soul-Form or Spiritual Form; and comes to be reckoned among the Manes, after leaving earthy and earthly holds and tenements, stops at the mouth and near the bank of Vaitarni, the Grecian Hades, before crossing it to reach the region of Hell or Heaven, to which the merit or demerit of the deceased requires him to repair. The Preta assumes, it is believed as enjoined by Scriptural texts, a spiritual body there, and each day, up to the 11th day especially, the Preta builds one part of the said body accordingly, rites and ceremonies, accompanied by Vedic Mantras, are performed, with a view to nourish, substantiate and appease that part of the body; and they aim at assisting, by the force of these performances, in the required formation. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Working of the Societies in Bombay.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., Acting Director of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued a report on the working of Co-operative Credit Societies in the Presidency, excluding Sind, which shows that the advance made is satisfactory, in every respect. "The opening of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank," he states, "has been the chief event of the year. As the bank has been working only since November last, it is too early to judge of its effect upon the Co-operative movement, but at the Divisional Conferences which I attended at Surat and Dharwar, there appeared to me to be a feeling of some hostility towards it on the ground that the rate of interest charged was high and the inquiries into the real property of the members of societies applying for a loan were unnecessary. This feeling will probably die out when it is understood that the Bank is a business concern and not a philanthropic society and when the effects of the grant by Government, in the past, of loans free of interest for three years have died away. On the other hand, the Central Bank, when it has acquired experience and possesses a district staff of its own, will be in a better position to lend money to societies at rates of interest determined by the credit, which a society enjoys in the locality."

One remarkable effect, which the establishment of the Bank has had, is that its shares have been taken up by Savkars in many parts of the Presidency and that these Savkars are pleased with the dividend they have received. Mr. Smart adds:—"I anticipate from instances which have come to my knowledge that the more respectable money-lenders will follow the example of the Central Bank and lend or deposit money at reasonable rates of interest in the Co-operative Societies of the locality in which they reside.

"If this is the result of the working of the Central Bank, an immense benefit to rural credit will have been brought about.

"The second event of great importance, which has occurred during the year, is the passing of the new Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912). The Registrar and his staff are no longer concerned only with credit but with the infinitely wider sphere of co-operative activities in general. A demand has arisen already in certain places for the establishment of societies for the purchases of manure, and one for the sale of agricultural produce is being started near Ahmednagar and one in Kanara. The rural economy of this Presidency which is composed mainly of small holdings demands the extension of co-operative sale of agricultural products and the purchase of such requirements of the agriculturists as seed, implements and manure.

"The history of co-operation in Europe shows that agricultural co-operation other than credit preceded credit itself and arose naturally from the needs of the agricultural classes. It will be necessary for the Registrar and his staff to be prepared to meet the demand, which is arising for such societies, and a manual of co-operation, including information on the subject and model by-laws, is under preparation by the Registrar, in consultation with Agricultural Officers. At present the staff and the Honorary Organisers generally are ignorant of any form of co-operation except that of credit societies. The Agricultural Department has given advice on technical questions to co-operative societies which required it.

"It will be some time before co-operative societies generally will realise the necessity for co-operative methods in agriculture. Their members appear to me to be engrossed in the question of obtaining cheap money.

"This is natural because capital is the cheap necessity of the agricultural classes in the Presidency and the form of co-operation which has been inculcated and fostered on the initiative of Government has been confined to the provision of credit. I have arranged to supply co-operative societies with agricultural leaflets and have induced the Deccan Agricultural Association to send the itinerant lecturer, lent to it by the Department, to the co-operative societies of the Deccan District. The staff of the Agricultural Department have been encouraged to come into touch with societies and to ascertain their wants, but, if any good is to come out of these endeavours, the staff of the Registrar must show an equal interest in emphasising the connection between the departments and the advantages to be derived by the societies in obtaining a knowledge of improved methods of agriculture.

"The total amount loaned by Government to societies up to the close of the year is Rs. 2,68,194. Of this sum, Rs. 11,672 have been recovered and Rs. 2,56,522 are recoverable. There are no arrears due from societies.

"Loans to new societies were discontinued under the Registrar's circular of 28th October 1911, and societies were advised to apply for loans to the Central Co-operative Bank. All promises of loans to societies organised before that date have been redeemed. Rs. 15,025 were granted under Government Resolution No. 9885, dated 19th October 1911, for this purpose; and a further grant of Rs. 30,000 has been made during the current year.

"Government have shown themselves willing to continue Government loans to weaving societies which cannot command credit from the date of their organisation by allotting Rs. 10,000 for the purpose."

A BELGAUM WEDDING.

On Monday, a correspondent writes, a pretty wedding took place at Belgaum between Capt. J. W. Houston, R.A., M.C., and Miss Mabel Gregg, daughter of the late Mr. Thresham Gregg and of Mrs. Shaw of Dublin. St. Mary Church, where the marriage was celebrated, was decorated with great taste, and filled with a large assemblage of ladies, officers of the garrison, and other residents. The bride, who had been the guest of Brigadier-General C. J. Fry, Commanding the Belgaum Brigade and Mrs. Fry, was given away by the General. She wore a gown of white oriental satin covered with a scarf of Honiton lace, one of her many valuable presents, and wore a veil of old Limerick lace lent her by Mrs. Fry. She was attended by two tiny bridesmaids, Miss Joan Wiles and Miss Margaret Allison, dressed in white lace frocks with wreaths of forget-me-nots, and butter-cups, and carrying baskets of the same flowers. Captain Daunt, Norfolk Regiment, acted as Captain Houston's best man. The service was fully choral.

After the ceremony the newly-married pair passed out of the church under the traditional arch of swords and drove to General Fry's house, where the reception was held. General and Mrs. Fry received their guests in a marquee on the lawn, where the band of the Norfolk Regiment played during the afternoon. Colonel Lilly, R.A.M.C., proposed the health of the bride, and the bridegroom responded for his wife. After the reception, Captain and Mrs. Houston departed, under a shower of confetti and good wishes, for the railway station to take train to Bombay "en route" for Peshawar.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

"MAIDANIA."

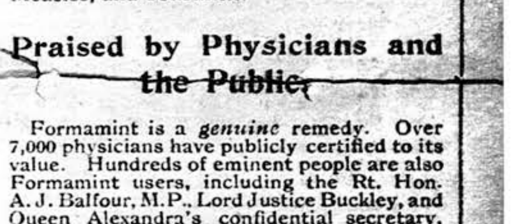
Miss Gauhar Jan will give another Concert in Maidania on Sunday next. Since her last appearance in Bombay, she has been appearing in Poona where her performance attracted full audiences each night. As this will be her last appearance in Maidania before starting on her tour, those who have not heard her should seize the opportunity of hearing the Indian "Prima Donna."

The fourth forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1912 states that on an average of five years ending 1910-11 the area under cotton in the Punjab has represented some 6·1 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India. The area under cotton in the British Districts is reported to be 1,442,100 acres or 1,400 acres less than in the third forecast. This is 1 per cent. less than last year, but better than the quinquennial and decennial averages by 10 and 8 per cent. respectively. The area in Native States is returned as 133,100 acres, an increase on the third forecast of 4,600 acres. The yield in British Districts is estimated to be 295,920 bales as compared with 269,684 bales in the third forecast. This is 45 per cent. better than last year but is less than the quinquennial average by 3 per cent. The shortage is almost entirely in the Ambala Division. The yield in Native States is estimated at 50,546 bales or 300 bales more than in the third forecast.

It is Criminal to Neglect the Skin and Hair

THINK of the suffering entailed by neglected skin troubles — mental because of disfiguration, physical because of pain. Think of the pleasure of a clear skin, soft, white hands, and good hair. These blessings, so essential to happiness and even success in life, are often only a matter of a little thoughtful care in the selection of effective remedial agents. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little, that it is almost criminal not to use them.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.



SORE THROAT:
Its Cause and Cure.

If your throat is sore, swollen, inflamed—if it hurts you to speak or swallow—you should at once take some Formamint Tablets.

They ease the pain at once—cure the Sore Throat quickly—prevent further attacks—and safeguard you against infectious diseases due to germs.

Germs are breathed out by the sick, and we inhale them from the air. They are seeds—living atoms of plant life—so small that we can only see them through a microscope. They look like mere specks, as shown in the above illustration.

These germs grow and multiply at a great speed in the warm moist lining of the mouth cavity. They also throw off poisons which cause various throat troubles and infectious diseases.

The most thorough and certain way to kill these germs in the mouth and throat is to suck Formamint Tablets, which are both a cure for throat troubles and a preventive of infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Consumption of the Lungs, Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Tonsillitis.

Praised by Physicians and the Public.

Formamint is a *genuine* remedy. Over 7,000 physicians have publicly certified to its value. Hundreds of eminent people are also Formamint users, including the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, and Queen Alexandra's confidential secretary, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

The Archdeacon of Bristol writes:—"I habitually use Formamint as a preventive of Sore Throat." Viscount Ferrard writes:—"Sore Throat quickly disappears after using Formamint Tablets." Signor Caruso, the world-famous tenor, writes:—"I have found Wulfing's Formamint Tablets very beneficial to the throat and pleasant to the taste."

Among medical men, Professor Seifert, M.D., the famous specialist, writes in *The Medical Press and Circular*:—"I attach great significance to the worth of Formamint Tablets. They are splendidly adapted as a preventive of infectious diseases, and I have prescribed them extensively in Tonsillitis, etc."

Dr. Andrew Wilson writes:—"Formamint is promptly effective in all throat troubles, and may be relied upon to ward off risks of infection."

Why continue to suffer from Sore Throat? Try this effective remedy, which, by the way, is both palatable and harmless.

It can be purchased at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of 50 tablets. But insist on genuine Wulfing's Formamint and refuse worthless substitutes.

Send the coupon to-day for a Free Copy of a valuable handbook, entitled "Hints on Sore Throat," by a London physician.

FREE HANDBOOK.
Please send me a Free Copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."
Name.................................
Address.................................

A. Wulfing & Co. (of London),
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If Neuralgia tor[illegible] Balm. Keep a bot[illegible] insurance against a[illegible]

Sold at Re. 1 [illegible] Medicine Vendors [illegible]

DEWJEE C[illegible]
First Class [illegible]
respectfully invit[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Newburn, 2,325 tons, Captain W. Richard, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pandea, 2,126 tons, Captain A. R. N. Handcock, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Durban via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Islanda, 3360 tons, Captain J. McLean arrves in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Cahadu, 2,936 tons, Captain T. Peel, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, 2499 tons, Captain Rat, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Rohistan, 2,949 tons, Captain R. Owen, will sail to-day for Akyab with ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair 3,290 tons, Captain D. S. Smith, will sail to-day for Antwerp via Madras, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nawab, 2,498 tons, Captain A. E. Kass, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Cloutsham, 3074 tons, Captain A. Widdess, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Kentucky, 4,278 tons, Captain B. Lee, sailed Thursday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt R A Nugent....R N Flagship
H M S Philomel...Comdr Ballard.......R Navy
H M S Sphinx ....Comdr Geo J Todd ....Spl Ser St
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibson.....Troopship.
R I M S Minto......Comdr G H Finnis......R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	...	J Finlay
C&R Crown of Castile	2827	McKilloys	...	...	K Nixon & Co
F Itola	3401	Tucker	...	...	M M & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Cottrell	Jeddah	...	Bo and P S N Co
G Lasna	2665	Wiesnes	Dunkirk	1-3	T M & Co
H Lawoe	1317	Boon	Mauritius	28-2	D Kandwaru
K Kawachi Maru	2821	Christiansen	Kobe	..	N Y Kaisha
M Indo-Maru	3473	Kominja	...	...	N Y Kaisha
N Clan Leslie	2439	Henderson	...	1-3	J F and Co
P Crostafels	3082	Jocken	...	...	W and Graham Co
Q Kola	510	Elton	Repairing	...	M M & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Chiltern Range	2718	Rea	Hamburg	27-2	W & A G & Co
2 Rabenfels	2893	Steinert	N York	27-3	W & A G Co
4 Clan Sinclair	3219	Smith	...	...	J F & Co
5 Kohistan	2849	Owen	Akyab	28-2	M M and Co
6 Benguela	3533	Owen	Ant	10-3	W & A G & Co
7 Gablonz	4795	Gillhuber	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
9 City of Athens	3571	Knout	Liverpool	...	K N and Co
12&13 Persia	4154	Bradshaw	...	...	P and O Co
16 Glenmoor	1983	Tait	Antwerp	...	W & A G & Co
H W P D					
Cowlan1		G. Nazer	...	28-2	Bo S N Co
Netravati		Repairing	...	...	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	...	1-2	Bo S N Co
H W V D					
Lhasa	919	C S Penny	...	...	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Newburn	Richards	Trieste, Feb 6
	Pandua	Handcock	Durban, Feb 7
	Sydney	Rat	Noumea, Jan 24
	Islanda	McLean	Calcutta, Feb 1
	Bahadur	Peel	Calcutta, Jan 24

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Dumra	Morrison	Busreh
	Mawin	Quresa	Calcutta
	Cloutsham	Widdess	Calcutta
	Kentucky	Lee	Calcutta
	Nawab	Kass	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained port clearances on Thursday.

Steamer Sydney, Rat, for Marseilles.
„ Clan Sinclair, Smith, for Antwerp.
„ Kohistan, Owen, for Akyab.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday.

Steamer Itola for Calcutta.
„ Morea, for Aden.
„ Netherpark, for China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 27.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—550 bales hemp, J N. Kapadia and Co; 3,000 cwts Bonemeal, Hollinghurst and Co; 12 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 6 bales cotton and 33 cwts fishmaws E Mahomed.

FOR NEWYORK.

Rabenfels s—5 bales carpets, King King and Co; 200 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Benguela s—4,000 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts cottonseed. M Valubdas; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Hunchinol and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,000 cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablouz s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and and Co; 50 cwts zedoly roots, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR HAVRE

Losna s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 65 bales cotton, Rally Bros; 220 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 4,004 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 601 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Chiltern Range s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 205 bales hemp, H Govindji: 432 bales cotton, Solomon Bros; 2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 70 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 1,000 1-2 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 160 bales hemp. E Oomersey.

Crostofels s—200 bales hemp, G Veergee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beguela s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Devchand and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gablouz s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 698 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Losna s—20 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 310 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—600 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 50 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Gablouz s—175 cwts cocoannts, 60 cwts Bhoising 8 cases lime S H Moulin.

FOR KOBE.

Ne[illegible] ton, Breul and Co; [illegible] Kaisha; 200 bales [illegible] 200 bales cotton, H [illegible] ales cotton, The Ja[illegible] 200 bales cotton, H [illegible] cotton, The Bombay [illegible] n, H Goculdas and [illegible] Kaisha; 500 bales [illegible] bales cotton, G G [illegible] Tata Sons and Co; [illegible] nwalla and Co; 350 [illegible] G G Kaisha.

[illegible] MA.

[illegible] otton, Ralli Bros; [illegible] Kaisha; 500 bales

THE BURNS' CELEBRATION.

A series of Special Articles, in connection with the Scottish poet's celebration,

"THE HOMES OF BURNS"

will appear in the columns of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, during the next two months. The first, by

MR. H. MAKINSON,

will appear on Saturday, March 1st, and will deal with

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Chester Brand 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins.)	4	3	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins).	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
do. do. 125 ° (in bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 28th Feb. 1913.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Hitherto, at its annual meeting, members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—as with other similar bodies—have been content to listen to their Chairman's review of the year's events, but it would appear that they no longer mean it to be a "one-man show." That is all very well in a way. But we would warn them in the friendliest possible manner that it is only the Chairman of such an association who speaks with authority and that if members do wish to express their personal views, they would be wise to do so briefly and to the point, "in as few words as possible." They had a veritable field-day on Wednesday—virtually a business half-holiday—and made the most of it. A whole page and two columns over were required to reproduce their oratorical efforts and we would ask how many people read, or will read, a report which was over six yards long? And how many listened attentively right throughout the meeting? There was much labour lost. The Chairman's speech has been accurately described as a comprehensive review, and he seems to have covered as much ground as was necessary. However, others elected to speak and it cannot be denied that they were within their rights. So that may pass. We can appreciate Sir Charles Armstrong's reference to the transfer of capital. The formal entry took place during the year under review though the transfer was announced over a year ago. And he expressed the feeling prevailing in Bombay, that however much loss it may mean to the sister city, the change will result in great advantage to Bombay and to Western India. It has been long felt that as the result of constant contact with Calcutta led the Viceroy and his Council to sway in that direction and to lend a deaf, or at least an inattentive ear to Western India. We have been neglected in the past, said Sir Charles Armstrong, voicing a sentiment which is widely shared and has often been expressed before. More especially is this the case in regard to railway facilities which have been denied us out of consideration for the feelings of Calcutta. And it is confidently felt by the Chairman, by the Chamber and the general public, that we may look for more generous treatment under the new conditions. There may be ground for sanguine expectations, but we fear it will take time to supplant Calcutta in the affections of the Government of India, the association having been far so long.

On the subject of Railway communications, the Chamber is strongly of opinion that our interests have been disregarded and the publication of their occasional representations on the subject have served to show that its Committee has lost no opportunity of bringing our grievances to notice. Those representations were accentuated on Wednesday, when the Chairman declared it to be a very serious matter for a large commercial port that railway facilities are inadequate, as they undoubtedly have been in Bombay of late. The pressure, as we know, was felt very early in the season and many complaints were made. The Committee of the Chamber "realised at once that railway facilities were altogether insufficient for a country with a rapidly growing trade and that unless money is spent very freely for several years there is likely to be a continuance of complaints for a very long time." conditions differed in various parts of India, the Chairman admitted, but, said he, "what we felt was wrong on this side was insufficient facilities for moving and handling the traffic, not so much a shortage of wagons and rolling-stock, as the need of larger station-yards, more sidings and crossings and the doubling of lines in vorious directions." The Chamber's efforts in this matter, though met with opposition and some little amount of resentment at first, are now likely to be crowned with success and the Chairman bore ready testimony to the gratifying response of the G. I. P. Railway, whose agent, he acknowledges, thoroughly understands the position as regards his line, "and means to get the money necessary to bring it up to a complete state of efficiency at no very distant date." That he appears to have got, and as we stated the other day, a commencement has already been made in the desired direction. But the need of feeder lines is still pressing and other extensions, the construction of which the Chamber has long advocated, are still overlooked, notwithstanding repeated and emphatic representations.

Suggestive references to cash balances, to currency, gold and paper, had due prominence in the speeches, and rightly so even if they brought us no nearer to a solution of the problems, but we scarcely anticipated that the subject of the Public Services Commission would claim the attention of the Chamber. However it would appear that the Chamber had been asked for its views on various questions. It would have been interesting had the Chamber's replies been made public. But Sir Charles Armstrong tells us that the Committee of the Chamber has stated very decidedly that in their opinion the administration of the country must always be mainly British and that any weakening in this respect will be prejudicial to the agricultural and labouring classes and to the country generally. That is briefly put, but we should have liked to hear in what way the Chamber made out its case and what special qualifications a Chamber of Commerce possesses for dealing with the question and answering so very decidedly. At the same time we are with the Chamber in its contention that it is of the greatest importance, commercially and financially, that there should be perfect confidence in the administration and that those appointed should be men of education and intelligence with an English training and with powers of administration; "a tendency in any other direction will check the flow of capital to this country at a time when so very much is needed." Impeding the flow of capital into this country might have the effect of forcing Swadeshi capital out of the hoards of which we have heard so much, and that might not be a disastrous consequence, but we doubt if the indigenous capitalist would hasten to put his money in an enterprise which had not at its head either a Britisher or a man with an English training. So it may be assumed that the opinion expressed by the Chamber is that which the experience of its members as commercial men has dictated.

◆

Father of the House of Lords. The late Earl Nelson, who has died at the patriarchal age of ninety, was descended from a sister of the famous hero of Trafalgar, who left no legitimate issue behind. Nelson, as is well known, was not on good terms with his wife, who survived him for a full quarter of a century. He had a romantic attachment for the celebrated Emma, Lady Hamilton, by whom he had a daughter, who married a clergyman, the name of Ward, and lived to a good old age, surviving till 1881. Nelson's honours became extinct at the time of his death except the Barony bestowed for the Battle of the Nile in 1798, which owing to the special remainder passed to his elder brother, who was also created an Earl in recognition of his brother's last victory of Trafalgar. This William first Earl Nelson, left no male issue though he married thrice, one of his wives being the daughter of a distinguished admiral, the brother of one of the former Governor-General of India, Sir George Barlow. He left a daughter to whom passed the foreign title of Nelson, as the law of Sicily allowed her to inherit the Dukedom of Bronte; but the British Earldom, according to the terms of the special remainderwas inherited on his death in February 1835 by the son of his and Nelson's sister who had married into the Bolton family. This nephew, Thomas Bolton, lived only a few months to enjoy the honour as he died in November of the same year, and the Earldom passed to his son, the late Earl, who has enjoyed the honour for 78 years. He succeeded to the famous earldom, changing his original name of Bolton for that of Nelson, as the Act of Parliament bestowing the grant of five thousand a year to the bearer of the title requires, before he had entered his teens, but did not take his seat in the House of Lords until 1845, when he came of age. He then sat in the Lords for 68 years, a very long period, but did not get the honour of being its "Father" till four years ago Lord Gwydyr, who was born so long ago as 1810, died in 1909. Although the late Earl was "Father" of the House of Lords during the last part of his life by reason of seniority of membership of that House, he really had a senior Lord in age sitting in the House with him, the Earl of Wemyss who was born in 1818, five years before him, but who took his seat as late as 1883. Lord Wemyss still survives at the age of 95, but still he will not be the "Father of the House" in immediate succession to Earl Nelson. Nelson's family was clerical and both the father and grandfather as well as the brother who succeeded him in the title were priests. The late Earl also was inclined that way and two of his brothers were in the church, though another brother, inspired no doubt by the great uncle's example, joined the navy where he rose to the rank of Admiral.

◆

Institute of Science. The last annual report of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, which, being for the year 1911-12, is nearly a year late, makes a serious indictment of the present science *curricula* of our various universities. Apparently, the science *curricula*, as they are given there are a poor preparation for further study, for experience is that students, who take up courses in the institute, have to start afresh. The university courses do not seem to be designed so as to adapt themselves to a continuation of study. One professor remarks, for instance, in regard to the chemistry department:—Students should have done this kind of work ordinary analytical—both qualitative and quantitative, and in the preparation of organic products—before entering the institute, but as in the past, the practical work necessary to obtain a B. A., or B. Sc. degree in some of the Indian Universities has been of a very low standard; it may be necessary during the next few years for the institute, to give some of the students training in this type of work." Another gentleman says in a grim manner:—"These students—graduates of Allahabad, Madras and Bombay—possess, to a more or less extent, one peculiarity, which I attribute to the system under which they have studied, in which the passing of examinations appears to have been the main object of University life." To the staff apparently the students have rather an appearance of learning than of real knowledge itself. Already, too, it has been forced on their attention that for some years to come the entire work, in the chemistry department at least, must be in the direction of adapting Western methods to Indian conditions: an endeavour to force on original work by partially trained observers, with no knowledge of industrial life, would, it is thought, be the height of folly. We have laid some little emphasis upon this point, and have quoted these various opinions so fully, because it is important that these questions should be carefully considered in this Presidency, in the two principal towns of which important institutions for the teaching of science are being established. An interchange of views between the authorities of the three institutions would not be inadvisable before final decisions are made. As for the work of the Institute during the year reported upon, there were twenty-four students on the rolls, ten of whom had taken the degree of M. A. or M. Sc., and nine that of B. A. and B. Sc. There were no graduates from the Punjab, and the non-graduates have received their training in the Victoria Technical Institute in this city, which is now attracting more students from the Punjab.

◆

Strange Calcutta Incident. A rather unusual situation has arisen lately in the Calcutta Market. During several days the city suffered a poultry famine; the supply of fowls at first began to dwindle, presently grew less still, and finally, about a week ago, ceased altogether. The reason, which was given for this surprising phenomenon, was that the men who imported fowls from the villages, had been frightened by the number of prosecutions for cruelty, which had been instituted recently, both by the police and the officers of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." This incident contains a suggestion which should not be allowed to pass without regard. There is no intention of disparaging for a moment the work of a Society, which is very humane and for which India provides a very large scope. The fact, however, that the dealers suddenly ceased entirely to supply poultry suggests that they were frightened or at least puzzled. The local officer, who is no doubt, assiduous and painstaking in his duty, had, with the police, prosecuted large numbers of dealers for bringing to market baskets of birds, which were unprovided with water and packed too closely together. Obviously, the men did not quite know what was expected of them, or they would not have stopped their trade entirely. They were quite satisfied, when on a conference being held between them and the authorities, they were informed that in future baskets and crates should be standardised and the number of fowls, which would be allowed to be packed in each, should be indicated. The suggestion is that whenever it is found that a certain offence is common, an endeavour should be made to prevent it by distributing information as to the probable penalties to be incurred and the manner in which the offence can be avoided. It seems reasonable to believe that, if this had been done in this case, the inconvenience to the public would have been lessened, and the inconvenience was considerable, for, not only were the people deprived of their "chicken," but they had to pay more for their mutton and beef.

◆

A Healthy Week. The weekly returns, issued by the Medical Officer of Health of Bombay, show that during the week ended the 22nd instant, there were fewer deaths than there have been in the majority of weeks since the returns began to be compiled. The actual figure was 559, which compares with 787, the total in the corresponding week of last year, and with 811, the average during the preceding five years. This is, of course, the record of only one week, and too much significance must not be attached to it, but it certainly shows that while some old stagers may grumble at night and shout for their overcoats, the bracing weather, which we had been having until about two or three days ago, when the chilling wind set in, was good for all of us. Fevers had much decreased, there being only 51 fatal cases, instead of as a rule at this time of the year, 150 or 180, while phthisis has fallen from its ordinary figure of 100 to about 27. Plague shows a curious increase from some 15 or 20 to 31, but on the whole, we have been having a very pleasant and healthful cold weather, as some compensation, we suppose, for the villainous hot weather, which we had to suffer last year.

Government of Bombay Resolution states:—Out of 16,024 pilgrims, who proceeded to the Hedjaz during the outgoing pilgrim season of 1912, 10,587 were vaccinated in Bombay and 498 in Karachi, while a majority of the others are believed to have been vaccinated in other provinces before starting on the pilgrimage. The number of pilgrims embarking for the Hedjaz who submit to vaccination in Bombay has steadily increased since the introduction of the system in 1910. Only two cases of small-pox occurred this year on the voyage from Bombay to Jeddah and no case has, so far, been reported among returning pilgrims. These results are very satisfactory, and the acknowledgments of Government are due to the officers and non-official persons concerned.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the outward Mails of the 21st instant, passed Suez at 2-30 a. m., yesterday.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

SOCIETY.

There was quite a season air about London, and the Mall and vicinity of Buckingham Palace were full of life and bustle. Although the Levee was not timed to commence until half-past eleven, crowds of people assembled by the palace gates shortly after ten o'clock, and as the weather was bright and sunny, spectators did not mind standing about watching the various guards of honour, escorts, and royal carriages entering the palace gates. Some of those attending the Levee arrived as early as eleven o'clock, and by a quarter-past, the forecourt of the palace was full of carriages and motor-cars. The arrangements for setting down and taking up at the palace doors were admirable, and there was a staff of commissionaries to bring up the carriages for those who had not brought footmen with them. A company of the Scots Guards with the King's colour was drawn up outside the palace, and the band of the regiment was also in attendance. It was very generally agreed that the change of scene from St. James's to Buckingham Palace was a great improvement, and the grand staircase leading up to the first floor presented an imposing sight with the royal footmen, in scarlet and gold, Beefeasters, and men of the "Blues" stationed here and there. The King, wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, entered the throne-room punctually at half-past eleven and the official presentations were at once made. All the Ambassadors and Ministers were present, and the same may be said of Cabinet Ministers, and ex-Cabinet Minister, who were present in great numbers. The ceremony lasted a little under an hour, the last presentation having been made about five-and-twenty minutes past twelve, when the National Anthem was played as the King returned to his private apartments.

The King and Queen, resuming the tour of industrial centres which they began last summer, will, in July next, make personal acquaintance with the working conditions in the great industries of Lancashire. From Monday, July 7 to Monday July 14, their Majesties will be the guests of Lord and Lady Derby at Knowsley. From there they will make a tour each day through one or other of the industria districts of the county.

The following are the towns where their Majesties will personally inspect some great industry at work:—

Accrington: Cotton spinning and weaving; printing cotton fabrics; bleaching works.

Blackburn: Calico and muslin production; engineering works.

St. Helens: Glass works; copper smelting.

Preston: Cotton spinning; iron and brass foundries.

Oldham: Coal mines; cotton spinning, and cotton machinery works.

Warrington: Wire drawing; pin making; soap works.

Among the many other places their Majesties will visit is the famous Lancashire seaside resort, Blackpool. On the Friday they will open the new Liverpool dock; on the Sunday they will attend a Territorial church parade at Liverpool, and on Monday, the 14th, they will visit Manchester.

VISIT TO BLACKPOOL.

Nearly 100,000 visitors will be at Blackpool on July 8, the day of the King's visit and the second day of what is called "the full season." The visitors will come principally from Nelson, Burnley, Brierfield, Bolton, and Farnworth, where the annual "wakes" are held during the first half of July. The wakes are simultaneous holidays shared by practically the entire working population of the Lancashire and Yorkshire industrial towns. The workers, men and women, pay weekly sums into clubs at the mills throughout the year and draw them all out for the wakes. Blackpool is the favourite centre for wake holidays, and Lancashire people boast that during the holidays "thou can walk on t' people's heads." It is expected that the King may visit one of the pleasure palaces, which in early July are full of holiday animation. The announcement of the visit was received with cheers at yesterday's meeting of the town council.

PRINCE AS FARMER.

The Prince of Wales is shortly to start a home farm in Cornwall for the breeding of shorthorns and heavy horses. About 300 acres of land belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall at Whiteford will be set apart for the purpose when the present tenant gives up occupation. Whiteford Farm is just across the Tamar, three miles from Callington the nearest town, and about seven from Tavistock. Early in the nineteenth century there were some famous shorthorn herds in Cornwall,, but owing to inter-breeding due to geographical isolation, general stocks have deteriorated, and famous animals are confined to a few enthusiastic breeders. It is to remedy this state of things that the Prince of Wales hat decided on the present project. New stock will be purchased and utilised for the benefit of the whole Duchy. The Prince has already a farm for improving the breed of Dartmoor ponies. Whiteford House was purchased by the Duchy about forty years ago from the late Sir William Call. It was originally one of the show places of the district, but is now dismantled. A new baliff's house will be erected.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duchess of Connaught's rapid recovery from her recent severe illness gives satisfaction to everybody, even though her return to England in the spring is considered necessary for the perfect re-establishment of her health. Canadians view with sincere regret the proposed departure of the Duke and Duchess, whom they are most unwilling to lose even for a time and Princess Patricia will be equally missed. At a recent ball at which Her Royal Highness was present—the first time she has been seen in Society since her mother's illness—she charmed all present by her good looks and graceful dancing. Her ball-dress was in shades of pink—a colour that suits the Princess to perfection—and the corsage was trimmed with lace and diamond ornaments. The Duke also took part in some of the dances during the evening.

"GIOCONDA."

The latest theory of the missing "Gioconda" of Leonardo is that the picture was never lost at all. The Paris correspondent of "The Observer" tells a plausible story of an official photographer who spilt acid on the picture. Discovery of the accident would have meant the disgrace and dismissal of several officials, and it was decided to give the world the romantic story of the theft until experts had succeeded in restoring the picture. It will be remembered that the stolen Leonardo was said to have been taken through a certain passage and side door. But these are of such small dimensions that it would have been a physical impossibility to get the picture through them. The danger of allowing masterpieces of painting to be photographed has not received enough attention. I heard the other day of a famous picture by a well-known English artist having been ruined by the applicaiton of some chemical to its surface for the purpose of making it photograph well. The chemical had proved harmless to oil, but in this case, the artist had employed tempera, and the chemical destroyed it. When the lost Leonardo is "found" and restored to its place in the Louvre, it will be interesting to see whether it has undergone any process of re-painting.

NOT YOUTHFUL.

The wedding took place on Thursday of Sir Wm. Coddington, Bart., of Wicollar Hall, Blackburn, to Aimee Josephine, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. S. Barber-Starkey, Aldenham Park, Shropshire. The ceremony which was performed by the Rev. Hugh Chapman, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Barber, cousin of the bride, was very quiet. She wore a pretty costume trimmed with skunk, and a brown velvet hat with feathers, and carried a muff with a spray of lilies of the valley, and was given away by her father. She was attended by a small page, Master Michael Fanshawe, her nephew, who wore a pink cloth suit with white silk blouse and pretty coloured shoes and stockings. Captain Cayley was best man and after the reception Sir William and Lady Coddington left for the Continent. The bridegroom is in his 83rd year, and is known as "the Grand old man of Blackburn." In 1864 he married Miss Sarah Hall, and had one daughter, but in 1911, Lady Coddington died. There is no heir to the baronetcy. Sir William was born in Blackburn, and for many years has been one of the foremost of the cotton lords of Lancashire. On the death of of his father he carried on the business of the Ordinance Mills with his brother, and later built the Wellington at Nova Scotia. The bride is some 52 years younger than her husband.

CLOSED PALACES.

In view of the recent activities of the Suffragettes, instructions were issued from the Office of Works on Saturday for the closing, until further notice, of the palaces to which the public are admitted at Hampton Court, Kew, Kensington, and Holyrood (Edinburgh). The need for some protection of national treasures was shown on Saturday by a Suffragette who gained admission by ticket to the Tower of London, and smashed the glass of a case in the Jewel Room, containing the insignia of the Order of Merit instituted by King Edward.

A WOMAN ON WOMEN.

It is probable that the man will never live who will thoroughly understand women—not that we are so wonderfully complex as we are made out to be, but because men persistently refuse to see that we are not just what they want us to be, or what they do not want us to be. We are full of surprises, they say, whereas we are nothing of the kind. We do no more unexpected things than men, but whereas men are almost invariable in their dealings with and treatment of women, women often display extraordinary unselfishness, self-sacrifice, folly, and what not where men are concerned. This, perhaps, is what men say when they describe us as complex. However, now and then, a writer gets a dim understanding of how woman feels about certain subjects, and M. Prevost is one. Lately he has been lecturing in most kindly and almost fatherly manner on the subject of our complexions and our figures, and what he is pleased to call our battle against Time. Experience teaches that men engage just as fiercely in this struggle as women. But whereas women acknowledge to themselves that youth is slipping away from them and middle age is laying cruel fingers on their hair, their skins, their figures, and their appearance generally, few, indeed, are the men who will make this admission even to themselves. They look in every mirror they pass, and it is easy to see by their expression, that they are fully persuded that no one would take them for a day over twenty-five, or thirty-five, or forty, as the case may be. It is very difficult, indeed, to convince a man that he looks his age, consequently, he does not take the same measures and trouble to make himself look young as does a woman. He is so amply self-satisfied with his attractions as a man that he thinks it almost unnecessary to fight Time. A woman has every right to keep herself what is generally meant by the term "attractive" as long as she can. But M. Prevost has flung a bomb into feminine circles by declaring that muscular exercise was practically the only method that women should use. Does he wholly understand us after all when he says that, if we are told to engage in sports and outdoor exercise generally, we pay no attention, but that, if we can only be persuaded that we shall thus keep young, it will be taken up with impetuous enthusiasm? Modern women mostly do love healthy exercise, and from their youth up, now, they are trained to keep themselves "fit" and to regard a healthy body as a greater asset than mere facial beauty. But if they have that proper understanding of physical culture which is essential, if any good is to be derived from games or athletic exercises they likewise know that when a certain age is reached, it is not good for either sex to engage in too much exercise. It is true that the novelist urges women to begin "in youth the battle of old age" by indulging in plenty of fresh air, outdoor sports, and wholesome pursuits. This certainly is what the English women does, but we cannot be persuaded that this alone will save us from crows' feet and wrinkle, unsightly leanness or even adipose-tissue. Time alone knows how these come upon us. But they do, and women are perfectly right not to let them be too much in evidence. It is foolish to assume a youthfulness one does not possess. Grandmothers trying to ape the manners and appearance of their granddaughters bring ridicule upon themselves but the woman of forty is surely justified in seeking the aid of her corsetiere and her coiffeur, if her figure and hair and her complexion are failing. After all, golf and, motoring and so on, all play havoc with the skin, if face creams and emollients are never used, and the feet and hands and form generally will literally grow shapeless if no thing is done to keep them presentable. No, M. Prevost, you do not altogether understand women sufficiently to teach us how to fight Time. We have our own methods, and the experience of centuries teaches us that our own ways are the best.

ELECTRIFYING THE E. B. S. RY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The *Statesman* states that Mr. H. Merz of the firm of Messrs. Merz and Metellan, London, Electricians, has conferred with the heads of the E. B. S. Railway on electrification of suburban lines and has returned to London to prepare an estimate of the cost to be submitted to the railway authorities. It will not reach Sealdah for two or three months, and only if satisfactory will it be submitted to the Railway Board.

LADY HARDINGE'S FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Lady Carmichael has forwarded Rs. 14,313 to Bombay as the contribution of the women of Bengal to the Lady Hardinge Address Fund, the subscribers represent over thirty thousand women.

MEDIATION OF THE POWERS.

IN THE BULGAR-RUMANIAN QUARREL.

Effort to get Unconditional Acceptance.

MONTENEGRO IN ANGRY MOOD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUKHAREST, FEB. 26.

Handing the representatives of the Powers Rumania's formal acceptance of the mediation, the Premier added that Rumania would in no case renounce her claim to Silistria. He expressed the hope that the mediation would be conducted through the Ambassadors in St. Petersburg.

Reuter learns that the King of Montenegro is making a final appeal to the Tsar with reference to Scutari.

CONSANTINOPLE, FEB. 26.

It is admitted that Hakki Pasha's mission to London has been a failure, the Powers refusing to accept the Porte's reply to their Note as the basis for fresh *pourparlers*.

VIENNA, FEB. 26.

Circumstancial reports that Russia and Austria are ready to demobilise are semi-officially described as premature.

The official journal *Weiner Allegemeine Zeitung*, last evening, said demobilisation is probable, but by no means certain, and the situation is virtually unchanged.

In view of the Bulgarian acceptance of unqualified arbitration by the Powers, the latter are desirous of inducing Rumania to renounce her reservations, both with regard to Silistria and her ultimate acquiescence in the decision of the Powers.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The following is a cable to the "Empire" from London of Thursday's date:—The Balkan outlook is considerably brighter. Austria and Russia have agreed on the boundaries question of Albania, though Montenegro threatens dire results over losing Skutari. The Austro-Russian demobilisation will begin shortly.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Democrats Carry a Small Programme.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26.

The two battle-ships programme, recommended by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, has been defeated in the House and an amendment to appropriate money for one battle-ship only has been adopted by 144 votes to 133. The majority of the Democrats voted for the amendment, while the Republicans were almost solid against it,

The House of Representatives has passed the Naval Appropriations Bill, authorising the expenditure of 111 million dollars, and the construction of one battleship, six destroyers, and four submarines.

LATER.

In connection with the American naval programme, the Navy Board, presided over by Admiral Dewey, asked for four Dreadnoughts. The Navy Department proposed three, the Navy Committee of the House reduced them to two, and the House itself finally agreed to one.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Two Women badly hurt by the Mob.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Suffragette meetings at Worthing, Southampton and elsewhere last night were broken up, and two Suffragettes were badly hurt by the mob attacking them on the parade at Southend. A party of Suffragists were interrupted, while trying to set fire to the croquet pavilion at Roehampton yesterday. A man was arrested and two women escaped.

A woman with combustibles in her possession was caught at the All-England tennis-grounds at Wimbledon last night.

WOMAN'S FACE PAINTED GREEN.

Some men caught a woman painting "Votes for Women" on the seats on Hampstead Heath, in bright green paint. They seized her and pulled her down, and then smothered her hair and face with paint, after which they released her.

PROPOSAL FOR LOCAL OPTION.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

A special telegram to the "Empire" says:—

The suggestion by Mr. Massingham of local option for woman's suffrage is receiving attention. Each constituency might be separately polled and the women admitted to the Parliamentary franchise, where the majority in the division is favourable to the cause. Something must be done to relieve the intolerable situation, for the women declare that they will never relinquish the force campaign. Mrs. Pankhurst will hunger-strike immediately, and she declares her intention of dying if need be. Probably Mr. McKenna will order her release, as in the case of one of the Kew Kiosk destroyers.

LABOUR IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26.

Both Houses have passed a bill establishing a Department of Labour headed by a Cabinet Minister.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have returned to Ottawa. The Duchess is in the best of health.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The drawn games in the third round of the Association Cup were replayed this afternoon with the following result:—

Newcastle United beat Liverpool by one goal to nil.

Oldham Athletic beat Manchester United by two goals to one.

THE MOTOR BANDITS.

Fifteen Men Severely Sentenced.

ONE COMMITS SUICIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, FEB. 27.

The trial of the motor bandits has concluded. The leaders, Dieudonne, Callemin, Soudy and Monier were sentenced to death, two others to hard labour for life, and one to ten years' hard labour. Eight more were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one to five years. All the three women and two men were acquitted.

One of the bandits, named Carouy, who received a life sentence, committed suicide immediately he returned to prison.

THE MALAY GIFT.

Suggested Re-apportionment of Money.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Sir Frank Swettenham writes to the *Times* suggesting that as the cost of the most expensive British battleships does not exceed two millions sterling, the Malay rulers and the Council of the Federated Malay States should re-apportion their splendid gift as follows:—two millions or more for the battleship; £100,000 for the London School of Tropical Medicine and £50,000 or £100,000 towards establishing a college of tropical agriculture. Then, he says, not only will the original object of the gift be attained, but both the Malay States and their people will share in the resulting benefits.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

United States preclude chance of rival.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The United States has concluded a treaty with Nicaragua, agreeing to pay three million dollars for the exclusive right to build an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua, thus barring the possibility of a rival canal.

NEW YORK POLICE.

Newspaper Alleged to Take Grafts.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Mayor Gaynor of New York, testifying before the Congressional Committee, which is investigating the police scandals, said that when he became mayor the police were receiving £600,000 in bribes from the saloon keepers. Hardly a penny of that was now paid. The newspapers had been mixed up in this graft up to their arm-pits for twenty-five years.

FRENCH CONSCRIPTION.

Bill for Return to Triennial Service.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

French public opinion appears to be agreed on the principle of a return to triennial service and a Bill will shortly be presented applying it to all arms.

THE KAISER'S DAUGHTER.

BERLIN, FEB. 27.

The marriage of the Kaiser's daugther has been fixed for the 24th of May.

BRAVE LADY SCOTT.

WELLINGTON, FEB. 27.

Lady Scott has arrived here well. She heard the news of the death of her husband, when off Fiji. She said "I must be brave as my husband would wish me to be."

BIG GERMAN LOAN.

BERLIN, FEB 27.

A syndicate has underwritten a 4 per cent. Imperial loan of two and half millions sterling, and a 4 per cent. Prussian loan of five millions at a price of 98·60.

The so-called Prussian syndicate has taken over a further twenty millions sterling of Prussian Treasury bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. redeemable in 1917 at a price of 99 All will be issued on the 7th of March.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

TRIESTE, FEB. 27.

A fire on the steamer "Georgia" has destroyed 450 bales of cotton.

OUTRAGE IN PERSIA.

BUSHIRE, FEB. 27.

An engineer named Green and a railway surveyor have been robbed and stripped, while en route to Jask. They have returned to Bunder Abbas.

Babaloo tribesmen have looted five hundred camels near Bunder Abbas.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent. Business in coal shares to-day was on a restricted scale with the market ruling fairly steady. A moderate amount of business of a general nature was reported, and the market closed with a better feeling all round.

The jute market was steady but very quiet, while in the gunny market in all branches it was very dull all day.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting"—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

Mr. Alston Continues his Speech.

EXTRAORDINARY LETTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 27.

The hearing of the Agra Murder Case was resumed this morning in the Allahabad High Court before the Chief Justice.

Mr. Rose Alston continued his opening address and commented on the rest of the letters, pointing out how they would support his case. Counsel then told the jury that the explanations of the accused regarding the administrations of the poison were not satisfactory, and commented on the statements made by them in the lower court. In conclusion counsel asked the jury, when hearing the evidence, to bear in mind whether there was anything to show that Mrs. Fulham was not really responsible for the crime, and whether there was anything to suggest that Mr. Fulham's death was due to natural causes. These were the main questions in the case. The attempts on Mr. Fulham's life in Meerut were as plain as anything. Mr. Alston read extracts from a number of other letters before concluding.

Walter Allen Sarkies, of the Military Accounts Department, said that he knew both the Clarke and the Fulham families. Fulham fell ill in July 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Fulham were on good terms, Mr. Fulham never suffered from paralysis. Witness had known Mrs. Fulham from girlhood. She was the daughter of Mr. Goodwin, Bengal Pilot Service. She married Fulham in Calcutta. Fulham's left arm was withered, but he was not told that it was due to paralysis. Witness saw Fullam ill in hospital. Witness then identified handwriting.

The following is an extract from letters read in Court and is addressed to Harry Darling, under date Oct. 14th :—

"It is very interesting to read some of my letters of the past. How God has worked out all things so beautifully, and brought us two most devoted and loving sweethearts close together, and given us freely to each other here in Agra. The happy climax is still to come, and let us hope and pray it will not be very far away, but will terminate in our happy union and long married life, always together. My best beloved, I am quite sure we shall be very happy in our wedded life, for ours is a true love match, isn't it? (Sd.) Gussie."

The next letter was written by Clark to Mrs Fulham, dated the 5th October : 1911 ; "Sweetheart mine, you have done more for me than what I can ever do for you in return, for you have given your own precious self to me, which I don't deserve. When shall I ever be able to repay it back to you? Some day I shall also prove my grateful love to you, when we are wedded to each other and belong to each other even more than we do now, through God's help and blessing."

Mr. Alston, after some further observations, began to call evidence for the Crown.

GHARIWALA CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 26.

A criminal assault case in which a Eurasian lady, the wife of a railway guard, is the complainant, and a Mahomadan ghariwala is the accused, is pending in the Court of an Honorary First Class Magistrate of Sukkur.

In her statement, which was taken by the Magistrate in camera, the complainant alleged that she alighted from a train at Sukkur station at about 11-30 p. m. on the night in question. On coming out she got into a ghari and asked the ghariwala to drive her to her bungalow, which was not very far off. The ghariwala instead of taking her to her bungalow, drove her to an out-of-the-way place, where she was assaulted. It was with difficulty that she induced the ghariwala to take her back to the station, where she pretended that she had forgotten something in the waiting-room. On reaching the station she at once made a complaint to the police, who made an investigation and challanged the accused under section 376 of the Indian Penal Code. Two witnesses, besides the complainant, have already been examined, and some more witnesses, will be examined on the 27th inst.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

A special telegram to the "Empire" says :—

The Lord Mayor has appealed to the London and County authorities to save the Crystal Palace for the nation. £230,000 is needed. If half is guaranteed, a Mansion House fund will be opened.

BIG AGRA JEWEL THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Information has been received by the Calcutta Police that Mr. John, a wealthy merchant and mill-owner of Agra, had been robbed of a large quantity of gold jewellery, set with precious stones, of the total value of nearly Rs. 18,000, and that possibly an attempt would be made to dispose of the stolen property here by the culprit or culprits. The police have been warned to be on the alert.

THE INDAN BUDGET.

DELHI, FEB. 27.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Councel to be held to-morrow, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will present the Financial Statement for 1913-1914.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes :—A fire occurred in Bhavnagar in the druggist bazar on Tuesday night, when damage to the extent of Rs. 10,000 occurred.

It is very cold this side, the minimum temperature being 45.

The Maharajasaheb of Bhavnagar left last night with his consort for Baroda to attend the Royal nuptials there.

The Bishop of Bombay has arrived in Junagad.

INTIMATION has been received that the Fourth International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition and the First Cotton, Fibre and Tropical Products Exhibition will be held in London in June.

BURMA COMMERCE.

Chairman's Address at the Chamber's Meeting.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

At the annual general meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. A. W. Binning, Chairman, in the course of his address said:—At our last general meeting, Mr Stikeman referred to the visit to India of the Their Imperial Majestie the King and Queen, and remarked on the enthusiasm and loyalty which had been aroused. A strong commentary on this is a dastardly attempt on the life of the Viceroy who, we all rejoice to hear, is now in the road to recovery. I feel confident, the Burma Chamber will endorse the opinion expressed in Calcutta and Bombay, that it is a standing disgrace to the native community that such a deed is possible without any clue to the perpetrator having yet been discovered.

Referring to the Public Services Commission, the speaker said:—It is both uncalled for and unnecessary. If the one object is the increase of Indians in the higher posts of the Civil Service, so far as Burma is concerned, the evidence clearly showed, and, I think, was tacitly admitted by the Commission that we could get along very well without any increase of Indians.

Probably, the most important question the Chamber has to consider during the year is that of improved communications, regarding which the Lieutenant-Governor did us the honour to consult us. After a lengthy discussion and some difference of opinion, the Chamber submitted an alternative to the proposals made by Sir Harvey Adamson.

It may interest the import section to hear that his Honour was unable to recommend a cess on imports, but I understand, finally submitted to the Government of India the original scheme as proposed to the Chamber with certain modifications, so far as can be known, nothing has yet been decided, but it is fair to assume that some material good must come from representations made. We may also be sanguine of substantial assistance.

As regards the equipment of the province resulting from Sir Robert Carlyle's visit, buildings are urgently required in many places. The want of quarters for the District Police force is almost amounting to a scandal, and it is to be hoped the Finance Department of the Government of India will realise this and treat Burma in a sympathetic and liberal manner.

Speaking of the Southern Shan States Railway, he said:—The Railway Board, in the Chamber's opinion, are putting forward two preposterous proposals. The first was to have the transhipment of all goods at Thazi. Against this we have entered a strong protest, and it is to be hoped the Chamber will continue to agitate continously against any such idea. Their second proposal is to have the Southern Shan Section under other management than that of Burma Railways, but the Committee made it very plain to Mr. Wood that they would infinitely prefer the line being under this management than run as a State Railway.

THE EXAMINATION SCANDAL.

Papers Offered for Sale in the Streets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

In connection with the Pleadership Examination Scandal, it is stated that the papers were openly offered to the candidates in the streets on Monday night. Papers for Tuesday were offered on part payment for a full set, if those proved correct. It was agreed to pay the remainder of the money on Tuesday night.

It is believed that some of the thirty candidates, who were last year, rusticated for five years, are responsible for this latest scandal. Inquiries made to-day elicited the fact that many of the candidates in this year's Muktearship Examination knew the questions, which were to be asked a week before the examination.

FRESH EXAMINATION.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The Pleadership Board have decided to hold a fresh examination as early as arrangements can be made. Notice of date will be given in due course.

HIGHLAND BALL AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, FEB. 27.

The Commander-in-Chief, Lady Creagh, Lady Willcocks and other distinguished guests attended the ball given by the Sergeants of the Highland Brigade in Metcalfe Hall last night On the arrival of his Excellency and party the Pipe-Majors of the various Highland corps formed up on either side of the main entrance and played "Piobaireachds" and on their departure the Pipe-Majors surrounded the motor-car and played "Happy we've been away together." It was a most impressive and picturesque scene. The ball was a huge success. The massed Highland string band provided excellent music.

OIL FROM THE GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 27.

The s. s. "Throcas" arrived from Abadan (Persian Gulf), yesterday with kerosine oil. This is the first consignment of oil from the works opened out there. The oil, it seems, is plentiful ; so we may expect further consignments frequently from the Persian Gulf in the future ; and as the oil is said to be of superior quality, it should find a ready market.

PORT OF RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

At a special meeting of the Port Commission it was resolved to (i) purchase at once a hopper dredger at a cost of 8 3-4 lakhs, to work in Monkey Point Channel ; (ii) to increase the port dues on shipping from three annas to four annas per ton ; (iii) to sanction estimates for special surveys necessary to determine the exact nature of the work to be done for opening and maintaining a permanent deep-water channel into the harbour.

H. E. the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to accord his approval to the election by the Faculty of Medicine of Mr. Bhikaji Edalji Ghasvala, L.M. and S., as an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

CRIMINAL

Bill to Amplify the Indian Penal Code.

PUBLICATION OF TEXT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 27.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary issued yesterday, publishes the text of the Criminal Conspiracy Bill, which will be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council at an early date.

In the statement of objects and reasons, Sir Reginald Cradock writes:—The sections of the Indian Penal Code, which deal directly with the subject of conspiracy, are those contained in chapter 5 and sec. 221-A of that code. Under the latter provision, it is an offence to conspire to commit any of the offences punishable by sec. 121 of the Indian Penal Code or to conspire to deprive the King of the sovereignity of British India or of any part whereof or to overawe by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, the Government of India or any Local Government, and to constitute a conspiracy under this section it is not necessary that any act or illegal (ommission ?) should take place in pursuance thereof. Under sec. 197, abetment includes the engaging with one or more person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of a thing. If an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy and in order to the doing of that thing. In other words, except in respect of the offences particularised in sec. 121-A, conspiracy is not an offence under the Indian Penal Code. On the other hand, by the common law of England, if two or more persons agree together to do anything contrary to law, or to use unlawful means in the carrying out of an object not otherwise unlawful, the persons, who so agree, commit the offence of conspiracy. In other words, conspiracy in England may be defined as an agreement of two or more persons to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means and the parties to such a conspiracy are liable to indictment.

Experience has shown that dangerous conspiracies are entered into in India which have for their object aims other than the commission of the offences specialised in sec 121-A of the Indian Penal Code, and that the existing law is inadequate to deal with modern conditions. The present Bill is designed to assimilate the provisions of the Indian Penal Code to those of the English law, with the additional safeguard that in the case of a conspiracy other than a conspiracy to commit an offence some overt act is necessary to bring the conspiracy within the purview of the Criminal Law. The Bill makes criminal conspiracy a substantive offence, and when such a conspiracy is to commit an offence punishable with death, transportation or rigorous imprisonment for term of two years or upwards, and no express provision is made in the Code, provides a punishment of the same nature as that which might be awarded for the abetment of such an offence. In all other cases of criminal conspiracy, the punishment contemplated is imprisonment of the latter description for a term not excluding six months, or with a fine or with both.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the text of the Bill No. 2, of 1912 :—A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1913.

In sec. 40 of the Indian Penal Code, after the word "and figures, chap. 4," the word "figure and letter, chap. 4-A," shall be inserted. After chap. 5 of the said code the following chap. shall be inserted, namely, chap. 4-A, Criminal Conspiracy, 120-A. When two or more persons combine and agree to do or cause to be done (1) an illegal act, or (2) an act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy, provided that no agreement, except an agreement to commit an offence, shall amount to a criminal conspiracy, unless some act besides the agreement is done to effect the object thereof by one or more parties to such agreement.

Explanation:—It is immaterial whether the legal act or the ultimate object of such agreement is merely incidental to that object.

120-B (1) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, transportation, or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, shall, where no express provision is made in this Code for the punishment of such a conspiracy, be punished in the same manner as if he had abetted such offence.

(2) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable as aforesaid, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine, or with both.

BURMA BANK CASE

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

The Bank of Burma case came to-day before Mr. Justice Twomey and a jury. Mr. E. R. Holdsworth's cross-examination by Mr. Giles was resumed.

Witness was cross-examined the whole day on the balance-sheet, which was signed by Clifford and Mower as directors. Witness said that in his opinion a director was bound to examine the balance-sheet to satisfy himself upon what principle it had been drawn up, and to see that it was correct. In other words, it was the duty of a director to check the work of the auditor, and to say in the balance-sheet that he had done so. Witness went on to say, that when the Bank closed, Mower had 300 more shares than he had on June 30, 1911.

CONFERENCE OF SURGEONS.

AMRITSAR, FEB. 27.

The seventh All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Conference opened a successful session to-day in the Town Hall at Amritsar. Colonel Bamber, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Punjab, presided. Colonel Bamber in his speech, appreciated the work and growing efficiency of the service, and wished its members success. He was glad that they had recently got something and would get more in course of time.

EXPLOSION OF TOY CANNON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

A remarkable accident occurred yesterday at Sulkes, Howrah. A Bengali boy aged 16 was playing with a toy cannon which he loaded with gunpowder and applied a light. The cannon exploded with a loud report and blew off a portion of the boy's foot.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the homeward Mails of the 22nd instant, arrived at Aden at 10 p.m, on Wednesday.

The final forecast of the sugarcane crop of the Punjab, for the year 1912, states that the area under sugarcane is finally returned as 360,400 acres against 284,800 last year. This is 9 and 17 per cent., respectively, better than the quinquennial and decennial averages. The increase is due to the high price of gur and more favourable conditions at sowing time than in 1911, when frost had damaged the seed cane. The season has been favourable.

After allowing for consumption of cane as fodder the estimated outturn of gur is 255,717 tons. This is an increase of 58 per cent. over last year's outturn and 26 and 35 per cent., respectively, better than the quinquennial and decennial averages.

THE offices of the Government of India will close at Delhi on Saturday, the 29th March, and will re-open at Simla on Monday, the 31st idem.

THE ALHAMBRA.

[BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.]

"Behold where grandeur frowned ; Behold where pleasure smiled.
"What now remains ?......" Nothing.—It stands to tell.
"A melancholy tale, to give "An awful warning :"

These lines fittingly apply to that miracle of Arab genius, the Alhambra, or properly speaking Kal'-at-al-Hamar (the Red Castle), as the Moors styled it. It stands in the forefront of those master-pieces of art, justifying the apothegm that "Architecture is frozen music." It has a special significance and interest for us now, as the newly created metropolis of India is to have regal residences designed after oriental models. To attempt to describe it, is simply futile. How express in words combinations of form, and of colour? How render sensible to the mind what speaks but to the eye, and seems the product of a fancy defying every law? Crayon and photo tell more than the most poetic of pages. In studying the pictures, a vague emotion overtakes one, despite himself. When young, poetic creations took his fancy to a degree, that he felt moved as if the reality were before him. And even to-day a by-gone fibre of memory vibrates like a distant echo of his youth, and its ideal loves.

To begin with, there is a wide alley above which a beautiful forest of trees forms a magnificent vault. In the midst of the verdure is heard the murmur of the brook purling over the pebbles. To the right, across the trees, stands out a ruddy, lofty mass. Those are the vermillion towers. To the left is the rampart crowned with battlements. It is the enclosure of the Alhambra. The air is calm and warm and of extraordinary purity, filled with trills of melodious glee vibrating in subdued shakes, impassioned and sweet, subdued and ear-piercing, which the little poet, invisible to mortal eyes, pours fourth from his throat plimmed with overflowing song. The garden seems to listen as it did Sultana Zaida's sweet strains of love for Ibn Hamed.

THE PRINCIPAL GATE

opens into a large, square tower of imposing aspect. It is the Gate of Judgment, where the kings of Granada sat to dispense justice. Above the beautiful Arab arch are carved a hand and a key, two heiroglyphics to exercise the imagination of antiquarians. The key is the symbol of intelligence or of wisdom, which, says the Koran, is God's key for opening the hearts of the faithful. The hand is the symbol of the five principal commandments of Islam, and is a sort of amulet worn for keeping off the evil eye. An edict of Charles V. prohibited Moorish women from carrying at their necks little hands of silver or of gold. The great emperor had his petty vanities. To eclipse the slender and delicate palace of the Moors, he had a considerable part of the marvellous monuments demolished, to rear a vast edifice on the site, the style of which is heavy and bastard, and an offence to good taste. Behind this disagreeable mass stands

THE COURT OF MYRTLES,

At a single step we cross over time and space. We pass from Europe into Asia, and have under our eyes the most ravishing work of Arab art, with its distinctive style and conditions. At the sight of this court, a young Dutchman is reported to have said, "surely, this is not what I came all the way to Granada for !" and left it the very day without seeing anything more. Did he expect to see something after the Louvre or Fontainebleu ? An Oriental palace partakes more of the character of a private dwelling, the private apartments of the sovereign, of the officers and of his wives. Hardly a hall or two are reserved for official receptions. So is it with the Alhambra. It is an Arab house, royal of course, royally decorated but laid out and built on the ordinary plan of Arab houses, that is to say, from the standpoint of customs and the necessities of a warm climate. But it is

A UNIQUE MONUMENT

like the Coliseum, the Parthenon, or the palace of Karnac, in which is expressed, under a visible and palpable form, the spirit of an entire civilisation and the genius peculiar to a people. They outstrip one's imagination whatever he may have dreamt. The Alhambra is no gigantic palace with endless colonnades and immense halls surmounted by grand domes. Its courts are not courts, but court-yards, a little larger than those of individuals but conceived on the same model and disposed of with the exclusive aim of inner life and of its charms and conveniences. Columns round the court support low galleries with fountains in the middle and splashing waters on a vast marble basin bordered by green shrubs and flowers. The inner apartments open on these sheltered galleries, screening them from the sun's rays while letting them enjoy the sight and the freshness of the waters. The court of Myrtles leads through a graceful ogive give arcade to a vast oblong hall called

THE HALL OF AMBASSADORS.

It is the largest hall of the palace. It has a vaulted ceiling sixty feet high, of cedar wood inlaid with mother-of-pearl. This room, at least forty feet square, would, by its proportions, be really regal in all the palaces of the world. The profusion and delicacy of the ornaments with which the walls are covered bewilder the eye; wherever it turns, it meets with arabesques in relief. Geometric designs repeat themselves or are interspersed now symmetric, now diversified to infinity ; where flowers and branches grow and entwine or inscriptions drawn from the Koran run in long string-courses or form a framing to doors and arcades.

THE COURT OF LIONS

is indisputably the most beautiful part of the palace, the master-piece of Arab art. It richly deserves being modelled after Delhi, as much out of compliment to the miracle of grace and fancy of a nation that has passed away, as of regard for the Mahomedan emperors of India—its co-religionists—of whom this city was the chief seat of empire. This court is not large. It is about a hundred feet long by fifty wide. But it is a marvel of elegance. A portico of 128 columns surrounds it. At the two extremities two square pavillions stand out as projections carrying open-worked arcades on coupled columns incredibly light. Nothing more delicate and more aerial than these galleries hollowed and carved as in a punching-press, resting on slender columns and slim capitals can be imagined. Grace can go no further in architecture. With the play of light and shade amid these elegant groups, one must feel out of the world of reality, and in a palace built by genii, with the dark eyes of houris gleaming behind window lattice-work. This court opens into diverse halls of mediocre grandeur.

THE HALL OF THE ABENCERAGES

and that of the Two Sisters are private apartments of repose, with baths behind. These are charming closets, with light falling from above, through stellate openings. The pavilions of the queen are remarkable for the finesse of work and the profusion and beauty of the ornaments. The eye can rest itself on nothing. It simply wanders. The interlaced designs seem to spring endlessly from one another. A thousand fancy embellishments in thousand colours cover all the walls, the friezes, the archways, the doors, the windows, and all the parts of the edifice seem alike, and are different. Not any two of them are absolutey alike. The general effect is ravishing, though the details escape. The semblance is admirable, but a closer scrutiny and analysis is confronted with infinite diversity, a multiplicity of combinations and forms which dazzle the eyes. A mysterious,

SOFT AND SUBDUED LIGHT

reigns in all the rooms. The walls are thick, the openings rare and narrow, the light discreetly disposed falls from above. Add to it the lattice-windows or the hangings to soften the light, and there you have what characterises Arabian architecture. There is the imprimatur of a people, natives of warm countries, whose first care is to guard against a hot sun, and too bright a light, and to seek under triple ceilings and glazed dados and decorations, silence, shade and the cool of waters the most enjoyable luxury. Hence the relatively small rooms in the Orient, as among the gigantic ruins of Egyptian palaces and temples at Thebes. An irremediable

CAUSE OF INFERIORITY

of Arab art is the excess of precaution against idolatry prohibiting the reproduction in painting or sculpture of every living being, man or animal. This law condemned it to eternal immobility in advance. This interdicted it from attaining the superior region of art, that wherein it displays movement and life, thought and feeling. The absence of the human figure necessarily breeds coldness and monotony in the most glorious works of art. This is what has reduced Arab art to one purely decorative. But in this narrow domain it has made up for its original [illegible] and of grace. To say that Arab architecture does not merit the praise lavished on it, as of a people without grandeur, and without ideal, is to be very unjust. Of course, it must not be compared to Grecian or Roman architecture : It has neither the perfection of the one nor the grace of the other. But does that mean, it has no beauty of its own ? If Arab genius has no grandeur, it has elegance and grace in a supreme degree. Its fecundity is marvellous in the combination of lines, its taste exquisite in the choice and disposing of ornaments. Nay more : to the imagination which invents new forms, the Arabs have added mathematical genius which can realise them. They created the ogival style long before Europeans did. If it is less grand in effect, the impress of grace is undeniably grander. One may well say that this architecture speaks more to the senses than to the mind, and leads rather to delight than to serious thought. If

THE GOTHIC CATHEDRAL

is a Christian poem, the Alhambra is an oriental one. It is strange poetry that must be understood to be appreciated. Born under a brazen sky, in the bosom of savage nature, arid and implacable, the Arab, endowed with ardent and enthusiastic imagination, set up an ideal world his own way in his dreams ; he asked of enchantment the beauties that nature offered him not. He imagined magic palaces inhabited by genii, where were collected all the treasures of the invisible world, columns of jasper, and of amethyst, domes of mother-of-pearl and of sapphire, and walls covered with gold and precious stones. It was this poetic dream that the architects of the Alhambra wanted to realise. For this they raised slender colonades, opened graceful ogives, and poured out splashing waters in marble basins. For this they let fancy indulge in those net-works in stone, in those delicate fret-works, those light fringes, those flighty lines, those laces where the eye is lost in the pursuit of a symmetry escaping it ever by a graceful motion just when about to seize it. Those varied forms have much in them of a vigorous but fantastic vegetation; while the light lace, and delicate embellishments which cover the walls are done in such harmonious shades that one thinks of the rich silk hangings in gold and silver woven at Broussa and Damascus. Such is the Alhambra, the flower of Arab poetry, bizarre but charming, painted in all the bright colours of the Orient, and impregnated with the strange and piercing perfumes of Asia.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 25.

Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the Northern Army, is now on his way back from the Naga Hills to Rawalpindi, where he will direct the Medical manœuvres and Divisional Staff tour, afterwards proceeding to Agra.

REGIMENTAL.

67th Punjabis.—Captain T. Luck, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major L. A. Watson transferred to the 74th Punjabis.

Royal Field Artillery.—2nd-Lieut. H. G. Gordon posted from 2nd Battery Royal Field Artillery, to 10th Amunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

2nd-Lieut. Thomas posted to 2nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on first appointment.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave :—Captain H. W. Price, Supply and Transport Corps, 8 months, ex India. Major C. S. Stack, 33rd Cavalry, 1 year, ex India. Lieut. H. G. West, 'S' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 3 months, in India. Lieut. T. R. Ramsay, 'S' Battery, R.H.A., 6 months, ex India. Lieut. A. A. M. Charles, 97th Battery, R.F.A., 8 months in and ex India. Lieut. H. L. Crofton, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, 11 months, ex India. Lieut. G. R. O'Sullivan, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles, 11 months, ex India. Lieut. N. D. Shaw, Adjutant, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, 8 months, ex India. Lieut. E. A. Gore-Brown, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India. Major H. A. Robinson, 2nd Bn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 9 months, ex India. 2nd-Lieut. H. W. Anderson, 2nd Bn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 8 months, ex India. Captain J. A. Bennett, Royal Army Medical Corps, 6 months, ex India, Med. Cert. 2nd-Lieut. E. W. Spurgin, 29th Lancers, 7 months, ex India. Lieut. T. A. Kemb[illegible], 81st Pioneers, 8 months, ex India. Captain B. B. Coates, 102nd Grenadiers, 8 months, ex India. Major G. C. Burn, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, 3 months, in extension.

RETIREMENTS.

Major A. O. Lash, 113th Infantry, 16th March 1913. Major A. C. Gabbett, 87th Punjabis, 22nd March 1913.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Major P. Wheatley, Royal Horse Artillery, 121 days in India ; Lieut. H. H. Cripps, 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, 1 years, ex India ; 2nd-Lieut. G. G. Hodson, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, 249 days, ex India ; Captain F. B. Lane, 8th Cavalry, 8 months, ex India ; Lieut. B. H. Hudson, 8th Cavalry, 8 months, ex India ; Captain G. Henderson, 28th central India Horse, 237 days, ex India ; Lieut. Sir N. R. Lislie. Bart., 38th Central India Horse, 8 months, ex India ; Captain F. Eitheridge, 7th Rajputs, 8 months, ex India ; Lieut. D. B. Moris, 90th Punjabis. 8 months, ex India ; Captain A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas, 8 months, ex India ; Major F. W. Thomas, 44th Infantry, 8 months, ex India ; Captain M. C. Nangle, Brigade Major, Rangoon Brigade, 7 months, 12 days, ex India ; Lieut. A. J. H. McCleesh, Inspector of Army School, 6th Circle, 2 months, in extension ; Lieut. A. J. Rendel, 81st Battery, R. F. A., 3 months, ex India ; Captain C. A. Eeles, 82nd Battery, R. F. A., 6 months, ex India ! Captain V. K. Birch, 29th Lancers, 8 months, ex India ; Captain G. W. Hemans. 39th Lancers, 8 months, ex India ; Major W. H. J. Hunter, 117th Mahrattas, 8 months, ex India ; Lt-Colonel G. M. Duff, R. E. Military work Services, 8 months, ex India ; Major G. C. Cassels, General Staff Officer (2), 9th Division, 5 months, 13 days ex India ; Major F. F. Major, 96th Infantry, 8 months ex India ; Major A. B. Murray, 91st Punjabis, 8 months, ex India.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Tenders for Labour Carts and Bullocks.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

The Commissioner reported that in response to the invitation of alternative tenders for one and three years for the supply of labour-carts and bullocks, etc., four tenders for the three years' supply only had been received. The rates offered by Messrs. Virji Teju and Co. which worked out to 50 per cent. above the present contract rates for items (2) and (3), which were those principally involved, were the lowest received. The present rates were too low for animals which were properly fed to be supplied at them and some increase was undoubtedly necessary, but 50 per cent. was too high. Messrs. Virji Teju and Co., who were the present contractors had more [illegible] supplied [illegible] wretched animals and given much trouble about their stabling and the Commissioner was not willing that they should have this contract again. A further offer was received, after the date fixed for the receipt of tenders, from Mr. Doongersi [illegible] A letter was forwarded by his solicitors in the matter in which the rates offered were Re. 1-4-0 for them (1), Re. 1-15-0 for item (2), and Rs. 2-2-0 for item (3), which worked out to 25 per cent. above the current contract rates. The Commissioner had seen all the tenderers with Mr. Doongersi airji. Although it was not desirable, as a general rule, to receive subsequent offers from a man who probably knew the rates already tendered, yet for the reasons indicated above, it should be done in this case. He requested the sanction therefore of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with him for a period of three years. He had been warned that a good class of animals must be supplied.

The other tenderers had, through their solicitors suggested that the fairest course would be to invite fresh tenders.

The Committee, after some discussion, decided that for a fortnight the supply be taken from the tenderer who was willing to carry out the contract for a fortnight at an increased rate of twenty five per cent. and that in the mean time the Commissioner be asked to invite fresh tenders.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Property and Ornaments in Dispute.

[illegible] which Matabai, widow of Girdhar Manji, [illegible] Lohana of Essaji-street, Bombay, sued [illegible] of Mandvi-bunder, Bombay, to recover [illegible] estates of the deceased, Girdhar Manji, and to have the accounts of the defendant's management of the estate, and to recover ornaments worth Rs. 7,500, yesterday came up for the hearing on a motion before Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taliyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity prayed that the defendant should be restrained by an injunction from intermeddling and alienating or otherwise dealing with the estate and the ornaments, and that a fit and proper person might forthwith be appointed receiver of the estate and the ornaments.

Mr. Inverarity stated that the plaintiff was the widow and sole heir of Girdhar Manji, who died on 26th May 1912. Deceased did a large business in Bombay in hessian cloth and hoops, at his shop at De Souza-street, and also owned a factory in Chinchpokly, called the Girdhar Manji Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory. Six years before his death, deceased lost his mental powers and was quite disabled. Soon after his illness his first wife, Kesarbai, died, and the plaintiff was married to the deceased. The defendant, who was the brother of the deceased, but separate from him in food, worship and estate, took advantage of deceased's state of health and the minority of the plaintiff, who was aged only 13 years, and assumed possession of the deceased's estate including the shop and the factory. The defendant also took from the plaintiff her own "stridhan" ornaments, worth Rs. 7,500, on the pretext of keeping them safely. The defendant was a man of no means and had fraudulently possessed the shop and the factory and had recovered and appropriated all outstandings. The defendant was also attempting to sell the factory. Within six months after the marriage of the plaintiff the deceased totally lost his mental powers.

Mr. Taliyarkhan for the defence said that the suit was bad for misjoinder of causes of action and was unmaintainable. The plaintiff was not the sole heir of Girdhar Manji.

The business in hessians and hoops was on a very small scale, and had been carried on till 1909 and wound up as deceased fell ill. The factory was a small one for cleaning cotton-fly and gutter-dust. It had been bought in the deceased's, the defendant's brother's name, for Rs. 10,250 in 1904. The defendant and the deceased formed a joint Hindu family. The plaintiff had never had "stridhan" ornaments worth Rs. 7,500. She had been given only Rs. 2,000 worth of ornaments, which were with her. The plaintiff resided with defendant until her brother induced her to go away. The plaintiff's brother had asked for maintenance for the plaintiff, and the defendant had agreed to pay Rs. 15 per mensem. The factory belonged to the joint family and defendent looked after it. It was not profitable. The hessian shop was looked after by his brother (the deceased) and a dry fruit business was looked after by the defendant. The factory had been purchased with joint family funds. In a power or attorney the deceased had said that the defendant was joint with the deceased and that they formed a joint Hindu family.

One Mehta Velji Ramji had instigated the plaintiff to file the suit. Mehta Velji Ramji had been dismissed by the defendant from the munimship of the factory and the estate, and prosecuted for fraud. The plaintiff who was aged only 19, had been induced to sue the defendant to harass and annoy the defendant and to satisfy the grudge the dismissed Munim bore against the defendant. The defendant had not appropriated any money for his own use. In the power attorney the defendant was authorized by the deceased to sell the factory. The factory had been mortgaged during deceased's lifetime to fone Kheraj Liladhar for Rs. 10,000 and the title deeds were in possession of the mortgagee. One Luxmi Shankar Kalidas had offered to buy the factory and the mortgagee had been asked to send the title deeds to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, but they were returned later on and defendant suspected that the alleged purchaser, Luxmichanker Kalidas was a bogus person put up by Velji Ramji to create evidence. The plaintiff had only claim to right of maintenance.

Mr. Justice Macleod, after hearing both sides issued an injunction but appointed no receiver. The defendant was ordered to pay Rs. 15 per mensem to the plaintiff as maintenance, pending the disposal of the suit; the plaintiff to be at liberty to inspect the account books. Costs to be costs in the cause.

ATTORNEY vs. CLIENT.

Shantaram Atmaram Subnis and another (firm of attorneys) sued Manaji Kuverji Raja Shirke of Bombay to recover Rs. 7,041 lent to the defendant by the plaintiff. The defendant was allowed leave to defend the suit. The defence was that the amounts of the promissory notes were actually paid by the plaintiffs on behalf of their [illegible] Merwanji Jehangir Vakil to his first mortgagee in part satisfaction of interest and mortgage debt due by Merwanji Jehangir Vakil to his mortgagee and payments were made in order to secure the property from being sold by the mortgagee. The advances were really made by the plaintiff to Merwanji J. Vakil and not to the defendant who signed promissory-notes on the representation of the plaintiff that those moneys would be deducted from the purchase-moneys when the transaction of sale would be completed and defendant would not be held personally responsible for the same. Merwanji was liable for the money and not the defendant, who received only Rs. 911. On the 17th December, in his absence, an ex-parte decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff. The defendant has instructed his attorneys to ask for an adjournment on the ground that it was impossible for the defendant to defend the suit without inspection of the documents in possession of the plaintiffs.

There was a transaction in which Merwanji had agreed to sell his properties situated in Girgaum Back-road for Rs. 2,00,000 to the defendant, in consideration of his having agreed to give in exchange defendant's property in the Fort, valued at Rs. 85,000 and Rs. 1,15,000 in cash. The plaintiffs acted in that transaction as the attorneys of Mr. Merwanji J. Vakil and also as defendant's attorneys for some time. The correspondence that passed between the plaintiffs and Messrs. Bhaisanker, Kanga and Girdharilal (Attorneys) for the mortgagee, Mr. Merwanji J. Vakil and the correspondence between the plaintiff and Messrs. Shamrao Mimocher and Hiralal, who acted as attorneys for a gentleman who had agreed to lend Rs. 1,25,000 on the mortgage of the properties which defendant had agreed to purchase from Merwanji J. Vakil for Rs. 2,00,000, and all other papers relating to the transaction were in the possession of the plaintiffs who were defendant's attorneys for some time. The correspondence were material to the defence, but had been withheld by the plaintiffs.

The defendant prayed that the suit be reinstated and that the plaintiffs be directed to give immediate inspection of the documents.

The matter came up yesterday for final hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod, who, after hearing both sides, discharged the rule with costs and refused [illegible].

[illegible] appeared in support of the ex-parte [illegible] represented the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity [illegible] for the defendant to have the ex-parte decree set aside.

SALE OF MOTOR-CARS.

The case in which Krishna Rao Gopalrao Gaikwad of Poona sued (1) Ramchandra K. Noolkar, (2) Amrit Moreshwar Pardhi, and (3) Ganesh Narayen Paranjpe, all trading under the name and style of the Commercial Agency at Hornby-road, Bombay, to recover Rs. 12,180, came up on motion yesterday before Mr. Justice Macleod, in the Bombay High Court.

In March 1912 the plaintiff lent the defendants a sum of Rs 12,000. The defendants, as security, hypothecated with the plaintiff six motor cars belonging to them. They failed to pay the money, except Rs. 360 as interest. The plaintiff prayed that in default of payment the motor-cars might be said, and, pending the final hearing and disposal of the suit, the Official Receiver was appointed by the High Court to take charge of the motor-cars.

Yesterday Mr. G. G. Nadkharni, for the plaintiff, appeared before Mr. Justice Macleod and prayed for an order authorising Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver, to sell two of the six motor-cars remaining unsold and to pay to the plaintiff the sale proceeds and Rs. 3,800 lying on his hands, being the price of the four cars sold already. Nobody appeared for the defendants and the notice regarding the sale of the two remaining cars was made absolute with costs.

INSULTING EUROPEAN LADY.

A European widow named Mrs. Johnstone, residing in Block 20, Clare-road, had a gown made for her by a tailor named Gopal Govind, who, instead of providing white lining used coloured. When asked to change it the tailor opened the lining partially and the silk was torn. Accused Gopal Govind asked for more silk but the lady refused him this as she had already given him twelve yards of silk of double breadth. The lady offered to pay Rs. 5 but the tailor wanted his full charge and refused also to take the lining back. On the 16th January the tailor came to the lady's room and grossly insulted and abused her. The matter was referred to one Mr. Stenson, who said that the tailor was not entiled to a pice. The tailor also had bolted the doors of Mrs. Johnstone's room from the outside for some time.

The lady complained to Mr. Frank Oliveira, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police who convicted the tailor for using foul and insulting language to the complainant, under section 504, I.P.C., and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Against this conviction Mr. Gdinho for the prisoner applied to Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao in the Bombay High Court for the admission of an appeal in the case and for the release of the prisoner on bail.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and directed the release of the prisoner on a bail of Rs. 100 (one surety) and personal recognisance for the same amount.

POLICE COURTS.

ROBBING HIS FORMER MASTER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Ibrahim Chand and Moonir Ameer were charged with theft of cash and a watch and chain aggregating to Rs. 1,135, belonging to Mr. Pochaji Burjorji, a former employer of the first accused.

On the 9th instant the complainant was away from home, locking his room, and on returning at 10 p. m., he found the cupboard broken open and a purse containing Rs. 800 in cash and two watches and a gold chain missing. The police were informed and the accused were arrested on suspicion. The first accused had been dismissed from the complainant's service some time ago and was found loitering near the complainant's house on the day when the theft was committed.

Two watches, a piece of gold representing the chain which was melted and Rs. 110 in cash were recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty, said they could not account for Rs. 700, missed by the complainant. The second accused also admitted two previous convictions.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first to six months, and the second to two years, rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR-CAR CASES.

Sheik Imam Sheikh Yoosuf, a Mohammedan motor-car driver, of car No. 1510, was, yesterday, charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, under the Bombay motor-car regulations. Sergeant Bamber, who prosecuted, stated that on the night of the 19th instant, the accused had driven his car without a light along Lansdowne-road. The accused pleaded guilty and begged to be pardoned.

His Worship convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 7.

The same Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 12 on B. Machado, driver of taxi cab. No. 1410, who was charged by Sergeant Longman with driving at an excessive speed, and with insufficient light along Esplanade-road, at about 11 p. m. on the 18th February.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month to be prefixed to the ensuing summer vacation of the High Court.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, I. C. S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. E. F. Green, District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, is granted, with effect from 1st March or subsequent date, combined leave for six months.

Mr. J. F. Daly was appointed to act as Lecturer in Dentistry at the Grant Medical College and "ex-officio" Dental Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital during the absence of Mr. C. Efford, on leave.

Major A. W. Tuke, I. M. S., is granted, from the 1st March or subsequent date of relief, combined leave for nine months.

Major R. W. Anthony, I. M. S., is granted, from the 25th March or sub-sequent date, combined leave for eight months.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, on return from leave, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, vice Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M. V. O.

Vice Mr. R. L. McCulloch proceeding on leave:—Mr. J. B. Jenkins, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur. Mr. D. G. Ommanney to be District Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. H. R. Lynch-Blosse, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. G. C. Shannon, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. H. R. Lynch-Blosse transferred.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E., I. C. S., Director of Agriculture, has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days from 25th March with permission to prefix to his leave the Easter hoildays.

Dr. H. H. Mann, Agricultural Chemist and Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for two months and two days with effect from 29th March.

Mr. W. Burns, Economic Botanist, Bombay Presidency, to act as Agricultural Chemist and Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Dr. H. H. Mann.

Mr. G. Wiles, I. C. S., Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, S. D., is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months and twelve days with effect from 15th April or subsequent date.

The notification granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. H. M. Chibber, Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, is cancelled.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, I. C. S., to act as Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. Wiles, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Captain J. Smalley, I. M. S., on return from leave, to act as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, vice Captain J. L. Lunham, I. M. S., proceeding on leave.

Captain B. Higham, I. M. S., to act as Chemical Analyser to Government at Bombay and Professor of Chemistry, Grant Medical College, Bombay, during the absence on deputation of Major W. H. Dickinson, I. M. S., or pending further orders.

Captain E. T. Lambert, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted leave of absence out of India for nine months, from 19th March.

Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Acting Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is appointed permanent Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, with effect from the 11th January vice Mr. A. Hill, retired.

Mr. H. F. Beale, Acting Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is appointed permanent Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, with effect from the same date.

Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, Assistant Engineer, is granted combined leave for six months from 1st March.

Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Surat, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of the Central Sub-Division.

Mr. W. N. Cartland, Assistant Engineer, has been permitted to return to India.

ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

Jubilee Concert of a Pioneer Girls' School.

The Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution will celebrate its jubilee next month, as it was founded by the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee for the education of Indian girls on Western lines in March 1863. Amongst other functions which have been arranged for the occasion is a concert which is being arranged by Mr. Millard and Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C. It will be held in the Opera House on March 18th, the programme being contributed by the West of Bombay's European and Indian amateurs. The names of the organisers are guarantee for the musical interest and merit of the event and we advise our readers to book promptly at Messrs. Rose and Co's. The concert will be attended by H. E. Lady Sydenham and will be in aid of the funds of the institution.

The Alexandra Institution was the outgrowth of the pioneer English School for Indian girls in Bombay, the "Young Ladies' Institute," as it was called. This began its novel career in March 1860, at Villa, Byculla, with Mrs. Smith, a competent English lady, as head mistress; and from it arose, three years later, the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, which inagurated and carried forward that liberal instruction on Western lines for Indian girls that now so largely prevails in this Presidency.

Byculla, however, was found rather out of the way, and the location of the Institution there was deemed unsuitable. In the first year a sum of Rs. 1,470 had to be spent in carriage-hire only for bringing the girls to school and taking them safely home again. The school was, therefore, after having been housed in Villa, Byculla, for nearly two years, removed in April 1865 to hired premises in Hornby Road. At first the curriculum of studies was mainly confined to the three R's, a little history, singing, and pianoforte-playing, and needle-work, the English language being employed as the only medium of instruction.

Since then of course certain changes in the methods of teaching and in the curriculum have been adopted, so as to allow the work of the Institution too keep abreast with modern requirements. The teaching of Guzerati from the alphabet was thus introduced; the standards of studies have been carefully regulated on the lines of the Government and other high schools, provision being made for the teaching of French as a second language. The teaching staff has been improved so as to allow of the school to prepare pubils for the Matriculation Examination. The school being thus fitted to prepare pupils for the Matriculation Examination, the other branches of studies which are equally essential to the completion of a girl's education and which go far to make home beautiful and happy, such as needlework, music, drawing and calisthenics have now been more systematically taught, while moral instruction is carefully imparted and discipline and supervision is strictly enforced.

MESSAGE FROM QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

In connection with the Jubilee, the following gracious message from H. M. Queen Alexandra, dated Marlborough House, 4th January 1913, has just been received, and which is gratefully placed on record here. Addressing Sir William Wedderburn, through whose kind offices a copy of the Jubilee Prospectus was placed before Her Majesty, her Private Secretary, Col. Henry Streatfield writes, "I am desired by Her Majesty to say that she heard of the Jubilee which is to be celebrated in March next with much interest. Queen Alexandra fully recognises the useful and successful work which the Institution has carried on during the past 50 years and I am to ask you to be good enough to convey to Mr. C. M. Cursetjee and the Directors, her sympathetic approval of the project which is in contemplation to develope Female Education in India, and to express to them and to those who are so generously supporting the movement, Her Majesty's sincere hopes for the future success of the School."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

(Continued from yesterday.)

MACAULAY AND WESTERN EDUCATION.

We owe the introduction of Western literature and science chiefly to the strenuous fight in its behalf by Lord Macaulay, as against Oriental learning. His Excellency observed that Macaulay "in contemptuous rhetoric gave a false direction to education"; and further on he said, "his idea that education should aim at producing Government officials showed a narrowness of vision which India has reason to deplore." We are aware of his contemptuous rhetoric. But it was only in relation to Oriental learning, as opposed to Western knowledge, and so far as this knowledge was concerned, his scornful references to the wisdom of the East could not have affected its direction. I do not know if his Excellency means that the exclusion of the indigenous literature from the system of education, rendering it too exclusively Western, gave it a false direction. If I understand him rightly, the Hindu and Moslem Universities will supply the deficiency. Indians are willing to forgive Macaulay his woefully poor estimate of Oriental learning. It was due to his ignorance, and he might also have been tempted to exaggeration by his weakness for antithesis. But he was guided by a Divine instinct, as we, Indians, may term it, in upholding the cause of Western education for India, vanquishing the strong opposition of the party of Orientalists. Next to him, we are grateful to the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, for deciding that "the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science among the natives of India." There are critics, happily a very small number, who deplore the introduction of English education in India, and condemn Macaulay for having advocated it. Indians, however, cannot be too grateful to him. We should answer the critics by raising a statue to his eternal honour. He has been the means of changing the face of India. He has been the means of supplying us with the knowledge and enlightenment which alone can contribute to our progress and well-being. Unless it was desired that the East should be stagnant and stationary, it must be imbued with the Western spirit and ideas. The domination of India by a Western Power, which withheld from it the light of the West would have been a sad and strange anomaly. And then, as a matter of pure pleasure, what a blessing to mind and heart is a study of English literature! Those among us who have imbibed a true love of it, who have been nurtured on it and sustained by it, will adore Macaulay for providing them with an unfailing source of happiness. I do not know what warrant his Excellency has for affirming that Macaulay aimed at producing Government officials. He might have mentioned it as an incidental advantage to be derived from English education. But it is impossible to conceive that his glowing tribute to the worth and excellencies of English literature, and Western culture in general, did not aim at anything higher or nobler than the manufacture of a parcel of clerks. The means would have been so grossly disproportionate to the end.

DION.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

WEDDING AT BARODA.

Brilliant Scenes and Illuminations.

MASSIVE PROCESSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 27.

The holiday spirit was everywhere noticeable in Baroda to-day on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Jaisinhrao. The streets in all parts were gay with festoons which were especially in great and in more varied profusion in the more important thoroughfares, and on the route of the procession the windows and roofs of the houses, shops and foothpaths were thronged.

In spite of the crowds admirable order was maintained, there was no hitch. The procession, which was principally composed of cavalry, started from the Lakshmi Villas Palace wended its way to the Nazarbag Palace, where the wedding took place. The procession was very imposing particular-an enormous elephant whereon the bridegroom, his sister, Princess India. were mounted. The marriage mandap was brilliantly illuminated and was especially noticeable for a Sanscrit incription flashing out at intervals "Always try to do good."

The marriage ceremony was highly interesting and the bride was heavily veiled. The European guests who numbered about fifty and the Indian quests were garlanded.

Baroda was brilliantly illuminated at night, the principal palaces and public buildings blazing with lights.

The Great Tank was surrounded with flickering lamps, and the whole effect was of the prettiest.

NEW BOOKS.

BRITISH LIGHT-HOUSES: Their History and Romance by I. Saxby Wryde (Fisher Unwin).—How often does the average landsman give a thought to the Lighthouse and Lifeboat service of this country, except when he reads of some disaster at sea and of the bravery of men whose lives are spent upon the coast ever ready to sacrifice themselves for others? It may surprise many to know that the coast-line of our little islands, comprising the United Kingdom, extends to about 9,500 miles. We have 570 lighthouses and lightships, so that there is one light to about every 16 miles. On the French coast there is a light every five miles. The figures, however, are slightly misleading. There are, of course, many parts of our coast upon which the lights are, numerous within a small area, as for example at the entrance to the Thames, the Clyde, or the Humber; at others they are spread more widely. Possibly there are places at which mariners would be glad with more warning beacons, although it should be said that immediately a good case is made out for building a lighthouse or fixing a lightship, the Trinity Brethren provide one. The immensity of our shipping interests compels the most careful attention to these matters. It is only within comparatively recent years that the lighting system has been efficient and under Government control. Mr. Wryde, however, goes very much further back for the beginning of his story. He reminds us that in the days of the Roman occupation when of course there was comparatively little commerce on the seas, towers and beacons had to suffice. Yet in their way these were efficient. At Ravenglass, for example, the Romans had a magnificent harbour, formed by the estuaries of the Esk the Mite and the Irt, and here Spanish vessels discharged cargoes of cattle ships from Italy, brought wine and other luxuries, and there was much trade and bustle. Ravenglass was for very many years a port of much importance. In mediæval times it began to suffer from the competition of Liverpool and Bristol, and ultimately decayed. A beacon for the guidance of ships wishing to make the harbour was fixed on Newton Knott to the south of the Roman Camp at Mancaster. On the eastern coast as we are told by Bede, there were towers and sea-marks for the guidance of traders to the port of Whitby. At Flamborough there is an old tower concerning which little can be said with certainty; Mr. Wryde classes it as Roman. After the Roman legions left this country, the lighthouses fell into ruins. The Saxons and the Danes improved them; in the Middle Ages church towers were used for burning warning lights, and at this time, when oommerce was expanding, lighthouses were erected by private speculators. These served their day and yielded fortunes to their owners, and ultimately were purchased by the Government, in some cases at enormously high figures. In one case, mentioned by Mr. Wryde, a jury awarded £445,000. The romance of Eddystone has often been written. When John Smeaton, the son of a Leeds solicitor, was first engaged to advise on the building of a lighthouse, the Trinity Brethren were of opinion that "nothing but wood could possibly stand" there. Smeaton was determined to use stone and the rest of the story we know. Mr. Wryde tells it briefly but picturesquely, and gives a few details of the existing lighthouse, which is admitted to be one of the finest in the world. It is 130 feet high. "The base, for 25 1-2 feet above high-water mark, is solid except for the fresh-water tanks. The walls at the base are 8 1-2 feet thick, gradually decreasing to 2 1-4 feet below the gallery. All the stones are dove tailed both horizontally and vertically, their total weight being 4,668 tons. The lantern is 133 feet above high-water mark, and is fitted with incandescent oil-vapour burners, producing a light equal to 292,000 candles, visible for nearly twenty miles, thus overlapping the light shed from the Lizard. The upper part of Smeaton's old tower was taken to pieces, and now stands as a landmark on Plymouth Hoe. The light on The Needles also has a famous history. In 1888, the Trinity Brethern installed a very powerful electric light, showing a flash of 5 seconds' duration every half-minute, "and this," says Mr. Wryde, "has been seen on favourable nights as far off as Cherbourg, a distance of seventy-two miles. The light given is equal to 35,000 candle power, which is magnified by an optical apparatus containing 250 mirrors to 7,000,000 candle power, a lights so intense that to look at it, except through blackened spectacles, would result in instant blindness. To the East Coast, with which many of our readers are familiar, from Spurn to the Tyne, Mr. Wryde devotes two or three interesting chapters. The use of lightships and buoys between the South Foreland and Spurn Head is rendered necessary by the almost continuous lines of shoals and banks. Between the Thames and Flamborough Head, a distance of 320 miles, the sea is washing away the coast-line at the rate of three feet every year. At Lowestoft Ness, the coast has receded 1,100 feet during the past fifty years; between Bridlington and Kilnsea, the erosion is at the rate of 11 feet a year. "The tides are greatly influenced by the wind; for a strong north-west wind, by driving the water out of the Atlantic and down the East Coast, raises the tidal wave in the north Sea, while a continuous north-westerly gale, by influencing succeeding tidal waves, still further increases this effect; and should a sudden change to east occur at the time of flood in the Wash, this action is still further intensified." "In mediæval days," says Mr. Wryde, "the coast north of the Humber, was probably unprotected, save by the lights at Tynemouth and on the Farne Island. Although Camden says there was a pharos on Flamborough Head, there is nothing to support his statement, the word being derived, not, as he supposed, from its being the place of a flame, but from the Saxon word "flean," meaning a dart, to which the shape of the headland bears some resemblance. In Domesday Book, the word is spelt "Flaneberg." Reaching Bamborough, Mr. Wryde re-tells the story, which never wearies of Grace Darling's splendid heroism, and turning to the West Coast, he recalls an incident simpler, but also pathetic, and deserving to be kept in remembrance. "The Burnham light had its origin in a candle placed by a fisherman's wife in the window of her cottage to guide her husband when sailing home after dark. One stormy night the fishing boat was wrecked and the owner drowned, but the widow, driven crazy by grief, continued to place a lighted candle in the window every night until her death. The presence of this light had proved of such benefit to the fishermen of the little port, that in 1832, they persuaded the rector to obtain a patent empowering him to build a lighthouse and collect due from vessels using the adjacent port of Bridgwater. As the trade increased so did the income, and when Trinity House acquired the owner's rights some years later, it was only at a cost of £13,500. The present lighthouses were erected by the Board in 1836."

SPORTING NEWS.

INFANTRY POLO.

Third Match of the Delhi Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 27.

The third match of the Infantry Tournament was played on the 11th Lancers' ground this afternoon The teams were:—

The Rifle Brigade,—Capt. Wood, Mr. Riley, Capt. Todd, Mr. Durham (back).

The Welsh Fusiliers—Mr. Stable, Mr. Ormerod, Mr. Thomas, Capt. Johnson.

A hard contested game resulted in a win for the Welsh Fusiliers by three goals to one. The ground was still slippery from the recent rain and very bumpy. This naturally spoilt the game from a spectacular point of view and the teams were very much bunched together, while shooting was very hard. Capt. Todd played a great game for the losers, several of his fine forward passes deserving goals. The Fusiliers' good combination was a feature of the game.

First chukker:—The Rifle Brigade at once attacked and kept the game round their opponent's goal. For some time the Fusiliers got the ball down and merely scored from a scrimmage in front of the goal, but Riley cleared and got away. Stable got the ball from his own goal and after a really brilliant run down scored for the Fusiliers. score, 1—0.

Second chukker:—The Fusiliers attacked and just missed scoring. Then followed some play. The Welsh Fusiliers again pressing had two more shots, one hitting the point, but no score resulted. The score, 1—0.

Third chukker:—Capt. Wood being passed the ball by No 2. scored with a very pretty near side shot. A goal ensued. Later Thomas being knocked off his pony, this was given against the Welsh Fusiliers, but the Rifle Brigade failed to score. Score 1—1.

Fourth chukker:—Capt. Todd put in some very good play, passing up well to his forwards, but the Fusiliers kept the ball in their opponent's half and put in two good shots, neither, however, scoring. Score, 1—1.

Fifth chukker:—The Fusiliers took the offensive but Capt. Todd saved the goal and the Rifle Brigade got away and all but scored, the ball being stopped almost betweeh the posts. The play then settled, around the Rifle Brigade goal and a good hard shot by Thomas gave the Fusiliers the lead. Score, 2-1.

Sixth chukker:—An attack by the Welsh Fusiliers added another goal to their score. Todd got away but a broken stick stopped his run. The play returned to the Rifle Brigade goal and a foul was given against them. One of them covering the ball and being knocked down. The bugle sounding the penalty was not exacted. Score, 3-1.

The finals between the Welsh Fusiliers and the 5th Fusiliers is to be played to-morrow (Thursday) on the same ground, the Durbar grounds being still unfit.

BOMBAY RACES.

8th EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY 1st MARCH.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 27th February, 1913.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Soultline	10	4	Monsoon	8	0
Punt	9	3	Atropine	7	6
Solution	8	10	Vancouver	6	0
Coat of arms	8	6	Transmigration	6	0

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Hoppner	10	7	Glengarry	7	2
Soultline	10	5	Madrina	7	2
Pretty good sort	8	10	Lanceolar	7	0
Pincher	8	8	Lord Reay	6	8
Malmsey	8	6	Danseuse	6	7
Eagle Bird	8	6			

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 Miles.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Lord Durham	10	3	Harry Johnson	8	3
Sir Knight	10	1	Haify	8	8
Sweden	9	13	Ghalyum	7	5
Hadee	8	10	Grey Ghost II	6	12
Guinea Merchant	8	8	Shirsab	6	12
Zoohal	8	8	Kokab	6	8
Mexico	8	7	Afzur Jung	6	0
Yanasib	8	3			

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Sweden	10	6	Solar Star	7	13
Dilkush	8	12	Tenebreuse	7	13
Moonspot	8	11	Real	7	8
Tofic Pasha	8	10	Different	7	7
Ream	8	9	Mars	6	10
Sir Edward	8	9	Upright	6	7
Fado	8	7	Auwad	6	0
British King	8	1			

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Division I.)

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Zigomar	9	12	Rejected	8	4
Maidania	8	13	Bingazi	8	2
Hama	8	11	Ripon	7	13
Old China	8	9	German Silver	7	12
Salisbury	8	7	Lucifer	7	12
Sirsum	8	7	Malayeb	7	10
Bezar Bog	8	7	Young Chester	7	9
Jawan	8	5	Saood	7	0

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. (Division II).

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Zaki Pasha	9	0	President	8	7
Willaru	9	0	Maximilian	8	7
Mubashir	8	13	Mulberry	8	5
Short Silk	8	12	Deeyab	8	4
Mudir	8	11	Dhaidan	8	2
Jehangir Shah	8	11	Dhahemsee	8	1
Lord Roberts	8	11	Gardener	7	12
Fyzabad	8	8	Beethoven	7	6
Rockfeller	8	8	Aflatoon	7	4

A MAIDEN SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:—Malabar, Jack London, Sirkar, Favil Beg, Pretender II, Maximilian, President, Tide, Chairman, Jalinus, Jodha, Peerage, Turkish Guinea, Lot, Tooman II, Hamidi, Vakil, Dinar, Canterbury, Auwad and Lord Tunon.

HUNTERS FLAT RACE.

To be run at Bombay 8th Extra Meeting, Saturday 1-3-1913. Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Thursday 27th February.

HUNTERS FLAT RACE.—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr. F. J. Stewart b aus g Autocrator II. (6 years.)
Mr. Max Rommel's ch aus g Better Luck.
Mr T. D. Moore's br aus g Tapu by Melodian—Tatna (aged.)
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's br aus g The nut.
Mr. Heugh S. Symons' br aus g Tragedian.
Mr. Heugh S. Symons' ch aus g The Druid.
Mr. J. R. Landon's b aus m Peggy, 14-1.
Mr. D. S Captain b aus m Florist.
Capt. W. L Meade's b aus g Light of Asia II. (aged.
Capt. W. L. Meade's b aus m Jess (5 years.)

BOMBAY HUNT.

All records were broken yesterday morning by the thermometer so far as our this season's hunting mornings are concerned, and it was indeed cold waiting on the flats with the register at 55deg. Over 60 of us rose from our warm beds and braved the frigid elements, and I am sure most of us were glad afterwards as we had two nice gallops.

A jackal was found in the direction of Caleena, and went away at a good pace straight for the rank, after leaving which on his left, he crossed the Parade Ground and made for the bungalows on the hill. Luckily, hounds were so persistent that he dare not remain, and instead of running about amongst the compounds as had been possible, he found kimself compelled to leave the hill at once and dash away over the paddy fields towards the creek; when the quarries were reached the jack was viewed away on the right and it was a thoughtful jack that took us off the bad flats and once more carried the line over paddy bunds back again towards the Rifle Butts at Santa Cruz.

When we actually reached the butts, hounds checked and lost their line, seemingly unable to pick up the scent, so as there was little chance of doing any good on the mud, the Master decided to call them off and try again in a more auspicious country.

A move was made towards Sahar Church, in order to change horses. Shortly afterwards a jack was found close by on the north side of the village, and with a splendid burst of music our pack carried us left-handed, past the big wired-in compound, and even more left-handed to the hills by the Chuckla coverts, where, after hunting amongst the trees for a short time they succeeded in pushing him through past the Chuckla Hill towards Jackal Hill. By this time the pack was like one solid mass and I think we have every reason to be thankful for that as after crossing the fields close to Irla, the jack decided to cross the railway line and we all had to look on helpless, while hounds carried the line over the railway, when we knew an express train was coming and would have no respect for our pack; by a great piece of luck, the last hound was just missed by about two feet, and all was well. At the same time an unfortunate accident happened to one of the field, whose pony had run out at a cactus hedge and had tried to jump side ways over the wire fencing guarding the railway line; luckily, he was no more than badly bruised and shaken. After these disturbing scenes, hounds were heard to be still hunting their quarry and some of the field followed the Huntsman and Staff under the culvert and on the far side of the line endeavoured to catch up the fast dissappearing pack, which by this time had almost got on level terms with their jack. By the time the jack reached the top of the Barren Hill, close to Andheri station, the hounds had got him and received their due reward.

It was a morning full of excitements; and now that all is satisfactorily over, I think everyone will admit it was an enjoyable morning's sport.

J. C.

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championship.

DOUBLES.

Yesterday the first round of the Doubles was commenced. Five games were down for decision:—

Milne and Kidd vs. Naoroji and Engineer.
Chinmalgand and Desai vs. Dastoor and Ghandhi.
Portlock and Williams vs. Gungikar and Wagle.
Grunbery and Shaw vs. Shirgaokar and Shivashwarkar.
Colbeck and Bunbary vs. Sanderson and Drummond.

Of these, as may be expected, the principle match was between Milne and Kidd and Naoroji and Engineer, and this was the game that drew the attention of the "gallery." Long before time the spectators began to swarm in, and by the time the players were ready to commence the stand was full. Only standing room was now available but still the numbers of onlookers swelled until quite a record crowd was assembled.

The match started evenly, both sides winning their services until 4 games all were registered. Then Naoroji and Engineer asserted themselves and won the next two games and the first set by 6 games to 4. In the second set Naoroji and Engineer quickly took the lead and although their opponents put up a hard fight, they won by the comfortable margin of 6 games to 3. Naoroji and Engineer well deserved their victory. The former's game in particular was noteworthy. He played with admirable ease and his style was perfect. It seems that his backhand shots are his forte, Engineer although not so pretty to watch, still backed his partner up splendidly and his overhead volleys were particularly effective.

Scores:—Naoroji and Engineer beat Milne and Kidd 6d., 6-3.

Sanderson and Drummond were unfortunately compelled to scratch to Bunbury to Colbeck. The remainder of the matches were not very exciting with the exception of that between Gunjikar and Wagle and Portlock and Williams. This match did not start until late and at one time it was doubtful whether the light would hold out until the end. In the first set Gunjikar and Wagle won after a stubborn contest by 7 games to 5. But in the second set Portlock and William put up a spurt and were actually 4 games love. Gunjiker and Wagle however pulled up level and eventually won by 7 games to 5.

Scores:—Gunjikar and Wagle beat Portlock d Williams 7-5, 7-5.

Shinmalgand and Desai had an easy task what Dastoor and Ghandi and beat them by 6-0, 9 4.

Shivgaokar and Shiveshwarkar also was very easily against Oumbeny and Shaw.

Scores:—Chimalgan and Desai beat Dastoor and Gharudi 6—0, 6—4.

Shiwgaokar and Shiveshwakar beat Greenbag and Shaw 6-2, 6.3.

To days matches are as follows.—

England vs. Desai.
Milne vs. Kasara.
Williams vs. Dastoor.
Sanderson vs. Mehta.

POLO AT DELHI

Final Round of Infantry Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 27.

Finals of the Infantry Tournament were played on the 11th Lancers ground this afternoon, and resulted in a well deserved win for the Welsh Fusiliers.

The teams were: Welsh Fusiliers:—Mr. Stable, Mr. Ormerod, Mr. Thomas, Capt. Johnson (back.)

Lancers:—Mr. Sloper, Capt. Cruddass, Capt. Herbert, Capt. Sandelands (back.)

The Welsh Fusiliers opened with tremendous dash, and after the first chukkar it looked all over bar shooting. However the 5th came again and all but caught them, and thence onward the Welsh Fusiliers had to fight for the Cup, which they won by five goals to two. Captain Herbert's play for the losers was one of the outstanding features of the game. Captain Johnson at back was very well mounted and played a very sound game.

ALDERSON HOCKEY FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 27.

The final of the Poona Brigade section of Alderson Hockey Tournament saw a good game this evening between the 127th Baluchis and the 12th Pioneers. The latter scored two goals in the first period against one by the 127th Baluchis, and after crossing over neither side scored any goal, the victory resting with the 12th Pioneers by 2 goals to the 127th Baluchis one goal.

RACQUETS IN BOMBAY.

The annual racquets tournament of the Bombay Gymkhana will commence on the 9th of March and entries will close on Saturday next.

HIGHLAND GAMES.

LUCKNOW, FEB. 27.

In the Highland games at Agra, the Camerons are at present leading with 31 1-2 points for the championship cup. Other Regiments standas follows:—Black Watch, 23 3-4 H.L. I., 25; Seaforths 14 1-4; Argyles, 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Adamson left Rangoon for Maymyo on the 27th inst.

The result of Nagpur graduates' election was declared this morning. Mr. M. R. Dixit, B.A., Bar.-at Law, was elected by a majority of 22 votes. Mr. Dixit secured 140 votes, whereas Dr. H. S. Gour, Bar.-at-law, secured 118 votes.

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SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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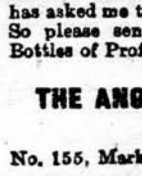

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HOCKEY NOTES.

New and Permanent Aga Khan Cup.

COMMENTS ON LOCAL GAMES

In my notes last week I referred to the possibility of Mr. W. Troup visiting Bombay this season with a team of the United Provinces Police. I have since had sent to me a copy of a book Mr. Troup has published "Hockey in India and how to play it." I would commend this little publication to the notice of all hockey players. It is intended primarily for the younger generation, but experienced players will find in it many useful hints and much that is interesting. There are no less than twenty-three full-page illustrations, and separate chapters deal with the various positions in the field. One paticularly useful chapter deals with "the strokes of the game," and another with "the choice of sticks and other gear." In the position of goal-keeper Mr. Troup has a great admiration for "Mr. Thomas Atkins." Many a regiment, he considers, has owed its success in tournaments to its soldier goal-keeper. "I look upon the man in goal as a hero," says Mr. Troup; so buck up you goal-keeping men, and, when that tricky center-forward sends in a lightning shot that makes you wish you had chosen some simpler and softer path in life, think of Mr. Troup's words!

Mr. Troup deals with one regrettable feature of hockey as played in India, which I think should be kept before the authorities, and which all umpires and others, who have it in their power do so, should put down with a firm hand. I refer to those reprehensible methods of play against which umpires as a body do not set their faces as they should. Fouls and "sticks" are all too common on the Bombay hockey field, and the latitude, which umpires allow in these matters, and the way in which they ignore them on this side of India has often been remarked on by outside teams, who have visited us. I recollect some years ago the team of a certain Calcutta College, who had done well in the Beighton Hockey Cup on that side, came to have a shot for the Aga Khan Trophy. They were a pretty team to watch at the game and the science they possessed was indisputable, but individually, the men were a light and somewhat fragile crew, many of them overgrown lads, who had not yet filled out. To begin with, their success was complete. They walked through the first few rounds and eventually found themselves up against a team, who had come to the conclusion that the best way to dispose of the Calcutta lot was to adopt rough tactics. They were not particular how they did it so long as they "laid them out." The first meeting of the teams resulted in a draw, but no less than four of the Calcutta side retired in the course of the game seriously injured, and in the play-off the next day, the "Roughs" had no difficulty in winning the match in decisive fashion. Their methods were highly commended by many of the spectators, who considered the Bombay team a real "cute" lot.

Something similar to this is related by Mr. Troup in his book. When playing for the Bombay Gymkhana in the Aga Khan Tournament of 1909, he was badly fouled by the same player on four occasions. In one of these fouls he fell on the wrong side of his wrist, and a later examination with the X rays showed that every muscle had been badly torn, an injury which made hockey an impossibility for eight months. It is true that in the match, where the injury was received, the offender was warned and finally turned off the ground, but that player, though known as the foulest of foul players, is still allowed to participate in the game with clean-minded sportsmen.

Among the many axioms of the game laid down in "Hockey in India and how to play it," there is one in particular, which every player would do well to note and commit to memory. It may be embodied in the sound American precept: "Get on or get out." Directly a player gets the ball he should at once make ground or pass. There should be no dribbling in circles or waiting or looking round. This only gives the defence time to think and get into position. In almost any game in Bombay the undecisive player may be seen footling with the ball in a puerile way till an opponent is kind enough to come and take it away from him. To such I would say, "Get on or get out!"

Copies of "Hockey in India and how to play it" may be obtained from the author, Mr. W. Troup, , Havelock Road, Lucknow. In English, Re. 1-8; in Hindi and Urdu, 12 annas. Postage, I fancy, extra. Among the illustrations is one of the Bombay Gymkhana team of 1909, which was captained by the All-England player, C. H. Cole. The team nevertheless, so far as I can recollect, was not a particularly bright one. The Gymkhana were running a second or "B" team that year, and after defeating a now defunct organisation known as the "Rising Star H. C.," the luck of the draw brought the "B" team of the Gym. into conflict with the "A". I had the honour of playing in the forward line of the former team, and we had the pleasure of giving the "A" team a real good shaking up, only being defeated by a narrow margin at the finish. Incidentally, I won a bet with Collingwood, the goalkeeper of the "A" team who, I believe, is now in Calcutta, that we would succeed in putting two goals past him.

In the course of the game, I was standing by the touch-line next to the grand-stand, when I overheard an individual amongst the spectators explaining the points of the game and the position of the various players to his lady companion. After having expended a good deal of breath in a flow of bombastic talk that lasted for some time, it apparently suddenly occurred to the gentleman that the lady might be a player herself. "But perhaps you play yourself," he said. "Oh yes," said the sweet divinity, "I am a hockey girl, you know. I played for England last year."

The Bombay City Police played a friendly game with the Gymkhana on Thursday last. The Police seem to have quite a useful team and the forward line in particular are fast, and work well together, though one player is inclined to be a little selfish, a failing that, allowed to go unchecked, is likely to spoil the attacking powers of any team. Walker, the centre-forward, is a quick mover, and shoots well and the huge reach he is blessed with, and which so made him competent as an Association football goal-keeper, in hockey gives him great command over the ball in a scrum. Gardiner, the inside, left is another long-legged player, who can cover the ground rapidly. He makes openings and knows how to take advantage of any that come his way. It was a very fine goal he shot at a difficult angle into the far top corner of the net. The goalkeeper of the Police team is reputed to be one of the best custodians in Bombay, and played for his Battery regularly when he was in the Gunners. He had little work to do however on Thursday, and I was unable to judge of his mettle. The Gymkana had out a scratch team, which could not be considered to be representative. They were several short. Lees has had the misfortune to strain a tendon, but played his usual sound game, and he received a fair amount of assistance from the other back. Several of the Gymkana men displayed an immense amount of energy, combined, unfortunately, with very little skill. I understand that the Gymkana have four or five practice games in the week, so that every hockey enthusiast gets a look in, and when it comes to picking a team for the tournament, I do not think it will be possible for any Gymkhana man to complain that he has not had a fair trial. The match on Thursday was won by the Police. Naden, I think, put in a couple of goals, and Walker and Gardiner each had [illegible]. The result was Bombay City Police, 4 goals, Gymkhana, 1 goal.

There was a very fast game on the Marine Lines Parade Ground on Friday between the 104th and the Pioneer H. C. The 104th have a clever line of forwards as quick and as active as cats. They were all over the Pioneers in the first half, and taking advantage of every opening, scored no less than four goals. The Pioneers also managed to get in one, so that scoring was fairly rapid and there was plenty of interest in the game. The Pioneers, I am told, are not at full strength yet. Four or five of their best players are away up country, but later in the season. I expect to see a fairly formidable side, though they are not likely to reach the standard they attained in 1908. There was some rough play in the game on Friday, which was to be regretted as two players were damaged, and in one case the intention to injure was apparently premeditated and malicious.

The Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana have decided to keep the accounts of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament separate and distinct from the general accounts of the Club, and to place any balance left at credit, after paying all expenses incurred by the Club in managing the tournament, in a seperate fund for the purpose of meeting expenses of sporting events of general public interest. It is, of course, a well-known fact that, in the early years of the tournament, the Gymkhana were considerably out of pocket over the tournament, but in later years, since the tournament has become so popular an event, these early losses have been repaid and the decision now come to is a commendable one. There are many ways in which the Gymkhana frequently incur expenditure in sporting events of general public interest, of which the annual quadrangular cricket contest is only one.

H. H. the Aga Khan is presenting a new cup to take the place of the trophy won outright by the Cheshire Regiment. The Cup will be chosen by the Aga Khan himself, and will be a permanent Cup to be held for one year only by the winning team. It will not be possible for any team to win the trophy outright.

It is unfortunate that Bombay does not own a really first class hockey field. The tournament has generally taken place on the Marine Lines Parade Ground, but this belongs to the military, and has lately become the one playing ground for all troops stationed in and around Bombay, instead of being merely for the use of the native infantry. Under these circumstances, there may be some difficulty in securing the ground for the Aga Khan Tournament. It is a far from perfect hockey field, but if this is not available it will be a matter of conjecture, where the authorities can find a stretch of ground that can in any sense be considered suitable for hockey. The maidan may be compared to the "Witching Waves" of Shepherd's Bush, and a game on the corrugated surface to the right front of the Bombay Gymkhana is a danger to life and limb. Next year it is probable that the Aga Khan Tournament will take place immediately in front of the Bombay Gymkhana. It would do the ground no harm but a considerable amount of good, to be used before the cricket season.

The game between the G. I. P. and the Grant Medical College on Monday was notable for some rapid scoring. The Medicos rushed in a couple of goals almost as soon as the whistle went for operations to commence, and added another two before the G. I. P. could look round. The Railway men, however, managed to get some steam in the boiler, and before half time, notched three points which they increased to five in the second period of the game, eventually winning by five goals to four. Mullen, the Railway centre half, covered himself with glory, but needs to be careful about giving sticks. He might with advantage study the remarks on the subject in "Hockey in India and how to play it."

"GOALPOST."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

With the new year M. Hamon's book on Mr. Bernard Shaw has gone into a third edition, and the writer, in his introduction, helps us indirectly to understand why people do not take Mr. Shaw's teaching seriously. M. Hamon, be it understood, is a grave Breton, he is a serious thinker on social questions. It was as a thinker that, on the solicitation of the Irish dramatist, he consented, in collaboration with Mme. Hamon, to translate into French the whole Shavian drama. During the process it was the intellectual substance rather than the comic form that preoccupied him, so that when "Candida" was produced the way in which the audience received it made him indignant. They smiled; they laughed; they went into fits of laughter, so that, astonished and shocked, he protested aloud against people who could see anything to laugh at in ideas "so just, so grand, so deep, and sometimes so bitter." Later on, of course, M. Hamon came to see the comedy of the play also, but his experience suggests the reflection that the reason why Mr. Shaw fails to convince his audiences of his absolute sincerity is that he combines the genius of the serious thinker with the genius of the comic writer, and elects to make comedy the vehicle of his thinking. Now from Aristophanes downward, comedy has been used as such a vehicle, but it has been chiefly satiric comedy. Mr. Shaw's is genial comedy and is used for the enunciation of fresh positive ideas so that his audiences are made up of those who, like M. Hamon, like the ideas and could do without the fun, or the laughing majority, who like the fun and do not care a straw for the ideas.

A correspondent, writing the other day to one of the weeklies, pointed out, that a contributor had confused the visionary valley of Ezekiel with Ajalon, implying that the "dry bones" had come to life in the valley over which the sun stood still for the benefit of Jashua. It is an unusual slip, but even so good a poet as Mr. Campbell MacFie—who, being a "Mac," should have known his Bible—makes it also. He speaks of some one whose "spirit" is so "sweet and warm" as to be able to transform old things into new, "And make the the muscles move upon. The driest bones in Ajalon." Classical are more common than Scriptural howlers, however, and one of them is talking of the Hesperides, as Longfellow does, as if they were islands. Certainly Longfellow can shelter himself behind great names. Shakespere says—

> Is not love a Hercules
> Still climbing trees in the Hesperides?

And James Montgomery wrote—

> The West Indies, I behold
> Like the Hesperides of old,
> Trees of life with fruits of gold.

Of course they are the daughters of Hesperus, and the confusion is almost as sad as that of making Helicon equivalent to Hippocrene. Morris knew that, and paints the apples of "red gleaming gold" of their trees, the coils of the glittering dragoon that guarded them, the golden raiment of the damsels themselves, and strikes out a fine line when he speaks of the daisied grass

> where mid undying trees
> Undying watch the wise Hesperides,

just as Milton had sung before him

> Of Hesperous and his daughters three
> That sing about the golden tree.

Even Milton's classical allusions, however, are sometimes puzzling, and one wonders what he was referring to the lines

> Lybian Jove
> Hid Amalthea and her florid son,
> Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye.

Bentley must have looked into this, but one's impression is that it was Rhea who hid Jupiter from his father Saturn—the latter having a fancy for eating his children,—while Bacchus was the son of Semele, and although there was some difficulty in rearing him, the help of Amalthea does not seem to have been invoked, as it was in the case of Jupiter. Similarly, Milton, in an allusion to the Odessy, speaks of Ulysses having avoided Charybdis and the "other whirlpool," Scylla, whereas in Homer Scylla is a six-headed monster dwelling in the cave of an immense rock who snatches sailors from the decks, of passing ships.

It is not however by mistake but by design that Swinburne in his musical poem represents Itylus as the swallow. Procne was the swallow and Itylus the pheasant, as he well knew, but he used the more beautiful, liquid name as better fitting than bird which Davidson somewhere calls "the trout of the air." On the other hand, Matthew Arnold is in full error when handling the same old tragic legend of Philomela. He writes, addressing Philomela—

> Dost thou again peruse
> With hot cheeks and scar'd eyes
> The too clear web and thy dumb sister's shame?

Now in the story, which is told by Ovid, it is Philomela who, having her tongue taken out and being closely imprisoned, weaves the tale of her wrongs into her web—

> Purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis.

This web she had conveyed to her sister Procne and it must have been the latter who perused it "with hot cheeks and scar'd eyes."

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

Annual Report.

In their 37th Annual Report, the General Committee of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association say, they find that not only was the general work maintained almost at the same level as in the past, but that in some departments there also was growth; this is especially true in the work for students and the work for Anglo-Indian apprentices. There were also new departures which proved most successful.

The committee appreciate the action of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of India and Ceylon and of the International Commitee of North America in loaning them for various periods the services of Mr. Carter, Mr. Harte and Mr. Wishard.

During the year the membership committee carefully revised the membership list dropping the names of members who could not be found or who were in arrears. The shrinkage in membership fees is due to the fact that there was no continued secretarial supervision, and therefore the collections were not kept as they are being kept at present.

Membership, 1911.—Central Branch, 438; Mazagon Branch, 26; Byculla Indian Branch, 145; Student Branch, 40; total 649. 1912.—Central Branch, 440; Mazagon Branch, 24; Byculla Indian Branch, 126; Student Branch, 112; total 704.

BUILDING PROJECTS.

The General Committee decided, early in the year, that in order to do a larger and more efficient work in Mazagon for the apprentices and Anglo-Indian young men, and in Byculla for Indian young men, buildings adapted to the modern needs of young men and Association ideals and providing hostel accommodation were essential, and instructed the acting general secretaries to plan a general canvass for the liquidation of the debt on the Central Branch, the completion of the building funds of the Mazagon and Byculla Branches, and the athletic pavilion. The president and the acting general secretary, planned to complete this fund before the end of the year. The canvass planned for December had to be postponed to February, owing to the necessary pasttime absence from Bombay, of the president and whole time of Mr. Harte. The progress made by the committee in charge of the canvass before the end of the year and since is such as to ensure the securing of the amount required early this year.

The General Committee are therefore looking forward to the ensuing year with greater hope than ever in the past and ask the heartiest co-operation of the members of the Association and the friends of young men in Bombay for the successful completion of their debt and building fund, the increasing of their membership, the improving of their athletic facilities, and the enlarging of their social service activities, especially in the way of helping young men to help themselves by finding employment, by assisting them with practical talks and educational classes, and by providing for many a home away from home.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

During the year there were the following regular meetings: Every Sunday, Bible Classes in the morning and in the evening, and a P. S. E. after dinner, and every Monday a United Prayer meetings. During the year we had the following four lectures—Florence Nightingale, by Mrs. Nixon; Passion Play at Ober Ommergau, by Mr. A. C. Harte; Flowers, by Mr. J. M. Fraser; and Browning, by Mr. F. Morgan Young; two Matinee Chamber Concerts under the direction of Mrs. Ben Hick and other lectures and practical talks.

The Town Council was discontinued early in the year, but at different times we had most interesting debates.

The five tennis courts have been in constant use during the season. Under the direction of Mr. A. E. Thomas, the honorary tennis secretary, great improvements have been made. The Conder Open Tournament (Doubles) was played off early in the season and was won by Messrs. Dastur and Chandy of the Grant Medical College, who become holders of the shield for twelve months. In the Members' Tournament held also in the early part of the year, Mr. Kissel was victorious in the Singles, and Messrs. W. Fanahan and E. Gordon were the victors in the Doubles.

The cricket season was successful. 18 matches were played, weenty were wo t, sweenty lost, and four drawn. Mr. L. A. Caran came out on the top in the bowling average and Mr. Calligan had the place of honour in batting average. The success of this department is largely due to the honorary secretary, Mr. S F. Pearcey.

Football: Under the direction of Mr. A. C. Warner, honorary secretary of football, a team of the younger men was organised. During Mr. Wishard's acting secretaryship, indoor baseball was played with considerable enthusiasm on the tennis-court, back of the building.

The two billiard tables which were put into the old lounge on the first floor have proved most successful.

In addition to the work done in providing comfortable homes for men in the various branches, an Employment Bureau was organised in September.

In 1910 the year was closed with a small credit balance. In the 1911 there was a debit balance on the general revenue account of Rs. 5,249-14-3. This was largely due to the fact that during the year the grant of the English National Council of Rs. 3,643-3-7 was discontinued, as also the paying of the travelling expenses of secretaries to and from England. In 1912 the debit balance incurred on the general revenue account was Rs. 4,753-14-0. It is not necessary to explain that this is largely due to the fact that there has not been continued secretarial supervision during the year and to the fact that the chambers were not filled until late in the autumn. Now that the house is practically full and there are two permanent secretaries in charge of the work, the prospects for an increased budget are encouraging, especially, if the effort now being made to pay the indebtedness, is successful.

At the close of Dec. 31st, 1910, the building debt was Rs. 39,651-9-1; at the close of Dec. 31st, 1911, Rs. 38,215-3-5; at the close of Dec. 31st 1912, Rs. 30,063-14-5. In taking into account the general assets of the Association, it should be remembered that it is our habit to depreciate yearly our real estate at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent., and our equipment at the rate of 5 per cent. It is probable that the Central Branch property is more valuable to-day than when the building was completed because of the enhanced value of the sites in the Fort. The Committee are therefore recommending that annually a small sum be set aside for a sinking fund and that there be no further annual depreciation of the property.

In reviewing, the year just closed the committee believe that never in its history has the Student Branch of the Association been in a more advantageous position for getting in touch with educated English speaking Indian young men than the past year.

For nearly two years the building has been in use and the students of Bombay are becoming acquainted with its location. In the month of June, efforts were made to induce some students, who had shown interest in the work of the Association, to become members and at the close of the year the number on the roll was fifty-seven. This, however, forms only a small proportion of the members of students who attend classes and lectures.

The hostel has continued to bring much satisfaction to the student. Of the forty students who were resident during the year there were 4 Chritians, 33 Hindus, 2 Mahomedans and 1 Parsee. Those taking post-graduate courses, either studing for M.A. or LL.B., numbered 11, the others were undergraduates from three different colleges, the majority from the Wilson College.

It is gratifying to see that the branch has been able to pay its way during the year. The ground rent has been paid out of the interest on the balance of the building fund. As soon as possible it is hoped to make use of this balance of the building fund for the purchasing the land from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, at the rate of 22 1-4 years purchase, and this will relieve the Association considerably. In this way the property will then be assured to the Association for 999 years at a nominal rental of one rupee per annum. The expenditure of the coming year will be greater than ever before, in view of the fact that new phases of work have been undertaken which will involve much outlay.

Y. M. C. A. BYCULLA BRANCH.

The year just ended has been for the Byculla Brach a year of considerable development. Though the membership has fallen to 128 from 145 at the end of the previous year, the subscriptions collected show an increase of Rs. 33 this year—Rs. 369 being collected. In addition to this the sum of Rs. 101 was subscribed towards the secretary's salary. Considering the financial status of the members of th Branch, very few of whom receive salaries of ove Rs. 40 a month, and their other Christian obligations, we have much cause for thankfulness in this matter.

An attempt has been made to extend the activities of the Educational department of the work of the Branch. The Branch is slowly taking the place it should in the life of community and an "espirit de corps" is being borne among the members.

APPRENTICE HOME, MAZAGON.

During the past year the Apprentice Home of the Bombay Association has ministered entirely to young men and boys, who on account of the low wages given to apprentices and others acquiring knowledge of trades, are unable to provide for themselves. It is hoped, during the coming year, to enlarge the activities of the home and do a general institutional work in the way of night classes and practical talks for boys and young men endeavouring to get started in life. The home provides accommodation for 24 boys. During the year it has been full and there have always been names on the waiting list. The conduct of the boys during the year has been most encouraging. The Government Inspector was pleased to recommend an extra grant of Rs. 500 making the Government grant for the year 1912, Rs. 5,500. Last year the debit balance on the home was Rs. 1,300; this year we are glad to report it is only Rs. 115.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. H. B. Tyabji, Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted, such privilege leave as may be due to him in continuation with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six monts.

Mr. Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund, Inspecting First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, has been appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade.

Mr. Kundansing Kishinchand to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Hiranand Tahilram, seconded. Mr. Narainsing Hasasing to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind.

Swami Wasudev, late a Round Guard in the Dharwar Division, is dismissed from Government service.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on 7th April.

Mr. Pandurang Govind Ranade, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Sholapur, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka vice Rao Saheb L. N. Joglekar appointed to act as District Deputy Collector.

Mr. N. B. Desai, Excise Inspector, Jawhar and Mokhada Petha, Thana District, has been granted privilege leave for two months, and Mr. P. V. Mondkar, Excise Sub Inspector, Jawhar, appointed to act for him.

Mr. R. B. Kittur, Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twelve days with effect from 3rd January.

Mr. Dattatraya Lakshman Sahasrabudhe is appointed to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Agricultural College, Poona, from June 1.

Mr. Jiwatram Pritamdas will act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. Jesasing Kimatsing.

Mr. Tolaram Gunomal will act as a Sixth Grade Collector in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. Sadhusing Morusing.

Messrs. V. G. Masurkar and S. K. Sathe, B. A., respectively delivered over and received charge ot the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector and Treasury Officer, Kolaba, on 11th February.

Messrs. D. G. Gogate and V. G. Masurkar, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Head Accountant Kolaba, on the 11th of February.

Messrs. S. D. Kshirsagar and Mr. V. Tongaonkar, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Sakri on the 11th February.

Messrs. R. H. Lele and V. G. Mahajani, respectively, delivered overand received charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Nandurbar on the 11th February.

Rao Saheb L. N. Joglekar, Magistrate, First Class, is appointed to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate, for the sub-division comprising the talukas of Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras.

Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Surat, is to be Sub-Division Magistrate in charge of the Central Sub-Division comprising Jalapor, Manvi, and Bardoli, Talukas including the petha Mahal Valod.

Assistant Surgeon Jacob E. Salomon and Assistant Surgeon Motiram Utamsing, L. M. & S., respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Sind Convict Gang on the 15th February.

Mr. Mahadev Waman Bapat, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from 1st April, 1913.

Messrs. M. V. Tongaonkar and S. S. Pitambare, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Sakri on the 15th February 1913.

Messrs. S. S. Pitambare and S. D. Kshirsagar, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Shahada on 14th February.

Mr. D. N. Trivedi, Huzur Deputy Collector, delivered over and Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., received charge of the office of the Central Sub-Division, Surat, on the 15th February.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th February 1913.

76. Leave.—The Officer Commanding is pleased to grant leave of absence to the undernamed from 25-2-13 to 2-4-13.

Gunner J. L. Golwin No. 1 Company.

74. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing as follows:—

Saturday, 1st March 4 p. m., Wednesday 5th March 7 a. m., Saturday 8th March 4 p. m.

All members who have not fired the Annual Musketry Course are requested to do so at an early date.

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 28th February 1913.

154. Arms.—All arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

155. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 2nd proximo. Entries for Matches Nos. 1 and 2 (200 and 300 yards) must reach adjutant's Office by 3 p. m. on Saturday 1st proximo. (Entrance fee nil.)

Programme will be issued immediately on receipt when received from Press.

Detail:

Saturday, 1st March.—Cadet Marching Competition (Match 13) and Blaney Challenge Cup (Match 16).

Sunday, 2nd March.—Bayley Coy, Challenge Shield (Match 15).

Monday, 3rd March.—Match 1,200 Yards and Cadet Matches Nos. 8 and 9 (Cadets by train leaving Victoria Terminus 8-5 a. m.)

Tuesday, 4th March.—Match No. 2, 300 yards and Match No. 12 Tennent Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup.

1561. Leave.—Leave is granted to the undermentioned Volunteers:—No. 6397, Vol. E. R. H. Jackson and No. 7312, Vol. E. Prophet, "G" Coy. from 1st March to 11th April 1913.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Annual Rifle Meeting Event No. 21 open to all comers will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday, 6th March 1913, on 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Ranges commencing at 7-30 a. m. Distance 700 yards Shots 8, last seven to count Target and Scoring—I V R A. Entrance fee As. 8—post entries.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 27.

The weather has been dry practically everywhere, and conditions have not yet settled.

Forecast:—No important precipitation.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Telegraphic traffic to Calcutta is greatly congested by a very severe and localised storm which passed over Salit near Burdwan yesterday morning and blew down twenty-two telegraph posts and the railway signals.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear over the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has slowly commenced to rise but remains generally below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect in the extreme western and north-eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is generally lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West,—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is low.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Karwar; night temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is above the average in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon; night temperature is also generally lower than usual.

General Remarks.—No rain has been reported from any of the reporting stations. Skies have cleared in the Punjab except in the extreme north. Temperature is still much below the average over the greater portion to the north of latitude 20°."

Dry weather is likely to continue.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time), 27th February, 1913, was 29·930 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 1 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following summary of crop and season reports for the Bombay Presidency during the last week, has been published:—

During the week there was slight rain in parts of Sind, the Karnatak, and Kolhapur. The standing rabi crops were suffering owing to deficiency of water in parts of Nawabshah district and were withering in parts of Ahmednagar. In other places crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops was in progress in parts of Karachi, Larkhana, Kaira, Surat, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Nawabshah, Gujarat, Bijapur, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. The fodder-supply was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition, but was deficient in parts of Cutch, and was deteriorating in Ahmednagar. Drinking water-supply was generally adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains have fallen in Dharwar, risen in Belgaum, and are stationary el[illegible] of food-grains purchasable per [illegible] 16 to 41 per cent. less than normal in [illegible] 22 to 43 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 38 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 25 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 29 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak. The public health was generally good.

Distress is becoming severe in the Ahmednagar district. Emigrants are returning in small numbers. No wandering or emaciation has been noticed. Two kitchens and five poor houses have been opened. The people on relief are in good condition. Steps are being taken to organize special measuses on a small scale for weavers and artizans. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted, and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and wells. Grass imported by Government agency is being sold to needy cultivators at low rate and finds ready sale. Four cattle kitchens financed from charitable funds have been opened. Steps are being taken to improve the water-supply by deepening existing wells and digging temporary wells with the aid of Government and Local Board grants. The numbers on gratuitous relief for week ending 22nd February were 18,928 in Ahmednagar and 1,231 in Poona and Sholapur.

Rainfall return for the month of January shows that no rain fell during the month at any of the reporting stations.

General Remarks.—The harvesting of the kharif crops has mostly been completed everywhere and their threshing is generally in progress. The outturn of these crops is reported to be fair in the north and good in south Gujarat. They have yielded fairly well in the north, south and west Deccan, but quite poorly in the east Deccan. The yield of the Karnatak and Konkan crops has been generally good. Rabi crops are generally doing well except in Ahmednagar and parts of West Khandesh and Sholapur, where they are withering for want of moisture. In Kaira, they are being assisted by irrigation. The cotton crop (late variety) is being picked and is doing well except in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum, where it is reported to be withering owing to unfavourable weather.

The supply of fodder is adequate and the condition of the agricultural stock fairly satisfactory except in east Deccan, where fodder-supply is deficient and cattle is deteriorating. Water for irrigation is also sufficient except in parts of Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Bijapur. Preparation of lands for the ensuing season has commenced in places.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 22, was 559, giving a death-rate of 29·67 per annum per thousand as against 787 the corresponding period of last year, and 811 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 51 died from fevers; 31, plague; 4, small-pox; 4, measles; 4, cholera; 2, leprosy; 27, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 159, affections of the respiratory organ; 50, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 21, still-born; 74, old age debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 286; Hindu low caste, 75; Musalman, 110; Parsee, 12; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 0; European, 5; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 375 as against 430 for the corresponding period of last year and 407 the average over the past five years.

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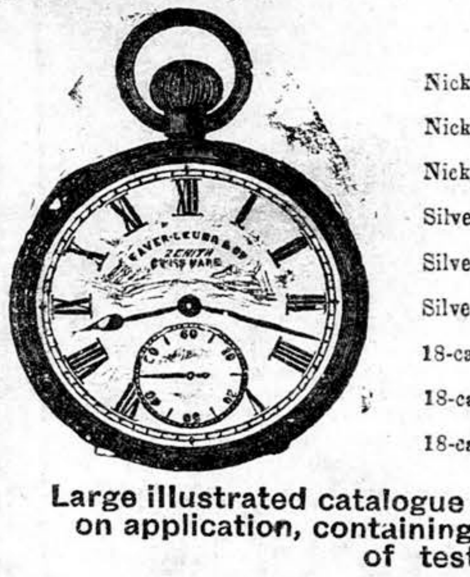

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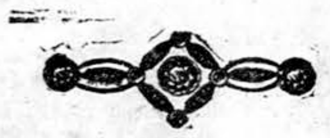

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